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the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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BRITISH TIE-UP LOOMS IN COAL WAR

PROCLAIM UNITY FOR DEFENSE AT NEW YORK RALLY

Weisbord and Strikers Given Great Ovation

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 29.—When Albert Weisbord, accompanied by fifty Passaic strike pickets loudly singing "Solidarity Forever," marched into the New Star Casino last night, the two thousand workers assembled in the hall were thrilled to a high pitch of enthusiasm and rose to give a great ovation to the strikers and their leader.

Joint Defense.
The workers had gathered at the call of the joint defense committee for the protection of the strikers that was initiated by International Labor Defense and is supported by the American Civil Liberties Union, League for Industrial Democracy, the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, the New York Emergency Committee for Striker's Relief and the Federated Press.

Gurly Flynn in Chair.
Elizabeth Gurly Flynn was the chairman. "This meeting," she said, "demonstrates the unity and solidarity of the workers in defense of the Passaic strikers and their leaders."

Cannon Speaks.
James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense was the first speaker. "This is the starting point for a united, nation-wide defense and protest move to free Weisbord and all others who have been attacked by 'Jersey justice' during the present brave struggle of the textile workers," Cannon said.

Norman Thomas.
Norman Thomas, of the League for Industrial Democracy, expressed his entire agreement with Cannon's sentiments regarding the necessary steps to thwart the attack upon the strike and said, "This is the first real United Front we have had thus far."

Weisbord's Ovation.
It was at this point that Weisbord entered with his singing guard of fellow strikers. He was conducted to the platform amidst a thundering ovation. He made a thrilling appeal to the intent and earnest workers who had gathered to pledge their support. The crowd seemed to catch the spirit of Weisbord's calm defiance. Weisbord congratulated the founders of the United Front Defense Committee.

Praises I. L. D.
The work of I. L. D., he said, "has been invaluable. We look upon it as a powerful friend behind the picket lines. The manner in which it has conducted its workers' defense tasks throughout the country entitles it to the fullest support of all the workers."

It was plain that every worker in the hall was glad to play a part in this genuine unity of workers, regardless of opinion, in the common work of defending their fellow workers from the attacks of the textile barons and their minions. This meeting was a distinct achievement. It was a victory for labor solidarity in the face of the common enemy. The collection amounted to \$875.00.

Miners Get Ready for Struggle!



WITH negotiations deadlocked, the 800,000 members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain are preparing to leave the pits when the zero hour for the great battle strikes on Friday. Above is a typical group of British coal diggers at a pit head. To lower left is a mine pony, which sees daylight only during a strike, being led out of the mine. On the right are empty carts and coal bunkers, familiar sights during a coal strike.

Daily Worker Greets Daily "Radnik"

THE DAILY WORKER, the English language Communist daily, hails the appearance on this First of May of the first issue of the Daily Radnik (Worker), the Yugoslav Communist daily. It will be one more powerful link in the great chain of revolutionary publications that is being forged in the white heat of the class struggle in America and will be the means of bringing thousands upon thousands of workers who speak and read that language into the conscious struggle for emancipation of the working class of the United States and of the world.

Catholic Mob Murders Officials Who Take Over Church Property

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—A mob of Catholic youth at Zitacuaro, Mexico, killed several of the Mexican troops that were sent there to enforce the mandates of the constitution regarding the government ownership and control of all church property. The commander was one of the number that lost his life.

Won't Admit Passaic Strike.
By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—The "Textile World," commenting on Senator Peter Goelet's remark that Passaic, N. J., should not be singled out, but that a general investigation be made of the textile industry, says: "But what the odds—there is not an official in Washington who will admit that there is a strike in Passaic."

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AIDS CALL FOR CONFERENCE

Assists Pittsburgh, Pa., Foreign-Born Body

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 29.—The Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born that has recently issued a circular to all labor organizations calling for a national conference in Washington on May 15th has been given valuable assistance by the American Civil Liberties Union. The union has notified the Pittsburgh sponsors of the Washington conference to fight anti-alien bills pending in congress that is forwarding its list of liberal and labor organizations for use in convening the conference.

All of these organizations will be addressed by the Western Pennsylvania Council and asked to send delegates to the big Washington conference. The conference will last for two days, beginning May 15th. It will convene at the Play House, 1814 N. St. X. W. International unions, local unions, fraternal organizations of workers, workers' political parties—all labor organizations—have been invited to send delegates to the Washington conference to take action against the anti-labor finger-printing and alien registration measures now pending in Congress.

Councils for the protection of the foreign born have been organized in all large centers of the country. These bodies are carrying on an intensive agitation against the proposed bills. Many of these have decided to send delegates to the Washington conference. These include New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and San Francisco.

French Losses 80 in Syria.

PARIS, April 29.—French troops, who captured Sweida from the rebel Druse tribesmen, lost 80 dead and 270 wounded, the foreign office announced today. The Druse losses were heavy.

38 MINERS ARE FOUND GUILTY IN RIOT TRIAL

Indiana Union March- ers Convicted

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOONEVILLE, Ind., April 29.—Thirty-eight union miners have been found guilty of charges of rioting because of a union picket march upon scab mines operating in this region. The verdict is the result of a fourteen-day trial in Warwick county court. The jury acquitted seventeen of the defendants. The jurors deliberated for only three hours before finding the guilty verdict for the thirty-eight miners.

Marched in Feb.
The miners conducted the march last February as a protest against mines resuming operations with scab help. A peaceful demonstration gathered around Warwick and surrounding counties to conduct a picket of the scab mines. The local officials became panic-stricken and called for state troops. These were immediately sent. Several small disturbances at mines, provoked by company thugs, caused 55 of the union miners to be arrested.

Sentenced in Week.
The attorneys for the defense were able to present excellent alibis for most of those arrested. As usual the arrests were made with a minimum of discrimination. However, the jury found most of them guilty. The judge will pass formal sentence sometime next week. The union has not yet announced whether or not the cases will be appealed.

LITHUANIA ENTERS INTO ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET UNION AND GERMANY SMASHING ANTI-SOVIET BUFFER STATE

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
LONDON, April 29.—Negotiations are almost completed for a tripartite treaty between Lithuania, Germany and the Soviet Union. This is the first fruit of the Soviet Union and German treaty, which will be of utmost importance in the international relations of northern Europe.

Lithuania provides, except for a narrow corridor wrested from Russia by the Poles in 1921 and enlarged later by annexation of Vilna, a continuous link between the Soviet Union and Germany. The object of the treaty is to wipe out this corridor. Another object is to wipe out the Danzig corridor, now held by the Poles, which cuts Germany in two.

The tripartite treaty contemplates the return of Memel and the giving of a new port to Lithuania. Northern Baltic states' hostile to the Soviet Union will be isolated by such a treaty.

GENERAL STRIKE MAY BE CALLED TO AID MINERS

Negotiations Fail to Reach Settlement

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 29.—A general strike of all British labor has been recommended by the executive council of the British Trade Union Congress in the event no settlement is reached in the negotiations between the mine owners and the mine workers by tonight.

All the officials of the congress met in London this morning and came to this decision. The Trade Union Congress represents more than 4,000,000 organized workers in Great Britain. The action was taken in view of the insistence of the coal owners' representatives to cut wages and abandon national for district agreements with the coal miners beginning tomorrow.

No Settlement.
The joint negotiations conference adjourned this afternoon unable to make any advance towards a settlement. The miners reiterated their refusal to accept a single penny reduction, longer hours or district agreements. The operators and miners are in conference among themselves with the announced intention of attempting to reach a basis for settlement, but with both sides standing pat on the major points of disagreement and with the government unable to offer any tangible proposals there is little chance to avert the conflict.

Miners Strengthened.
The action of the national trade union executive in pledging the undivided support of the whole labor movement to the cause of the miners has strengthened the latter's position immensely and caused a great uneasiness in government circles. This action of the T. U. C. follows a message of international support to the miners received yesterday by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation from Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation from Amsterdam.

Friday the Day.
The struggle will be precipitated by the enforcement of the lockout notices which have been posted at the mines by the operators announcing the end of the agreement, on Friday. All the mine district organizations have endorsed the stand of the union heads conducting the negotiations and preparations are going forward throughout the mine sections for a stoppage.

Industrial Alliance.
The action of the executive of the Trade Union Congress, according to the rules of the congress, will have to be endorsed by the affiliated unions before a general strike order can be put into effect. But sentiment in all the large unions has already crystallized on the question of support to the miners by the formation of an Industrial Alliance with which the largest unions in Britain, totaling more than 2,000,000 members have aligned themselves.

Milwaukee Plans to Be First to Send Delegate to the Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MILWAUKEE, April 29.—A conference of party units and various sympathetic organizations is being called for Sunday afternoon, May 9, at 2 o'clock at Millers' Hall, Eighth and State St., to make definite plans for THE DAILY WORKER subscription drive. Every comrade and sympathizer is invited to attend this meeting.

Labor's Militant Hosts Gather to Commemorate International May Day

In all the great cities of the land and in scores of towns and villages workers will gather to commemorate Labor's international holiday—May Day. The largest halls and auditoriums in the metropolitan centers will echo with ringing challenges to capitalism. Thousands upon thousands of militant workers will band together in demonstrations of solidarity and to draw the balance sheet of revolutionary progress made in the past year.

New York and Chicago will answer the spirited acclaims of the workers of London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow. There will not be a corner of the world that will not be obliged to listen to the thunder of militant labor's unity on May Day.

In America, the Workers (Communist) Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the American proletariat, takes the lead in making May Day the day upon which the revolutionary workers in the United States reaffirm their enmity of capitalism and declare their solidarity in the struggle against it.

3 Hall Meetings and 6 Open Air

NEW YORK, April 29.—New York's great May Day meeting at Cooper Union with C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne as the principal speakers will be but one of nine huge demonstrations that will make New York ring with the militant note of labor's solidarity. In all parts of the city convenient points have been chosen to allow all workers in the different sections to go to one of these meetings in a hall in the afternoon or to one of six open-air meetings after 7:30 p. m.

Corps of Speakers.
A corps of speakers in English, Jewish and other languages will be available for each meeting. Ruthenberg and Dunne will, in addition to the Cooper Union meeting, speak at two others, one uptown and the other in Brooklyn in the afternoon. For a full list of New York meetings see page 3 of this edition.

ITALIANS MEET IN PROTEST TO DEPORTATIONS

Great Anti-Fascist Demonstration

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 29.—The arrest and detention for deportation of five Italian workers here who, it is claimed, were denounced to the government by fascist agents has caused anti-fascist feeling to run high in Italian working class quarters in this city. A united front of Italian workers' organizations is sponsoring a great anti-fascist demonstration that will be held in Manhattan Lyceum on Sunday at 2 p. m.

The meeting has been called by the "League of Italian Political Exiles," members of which are threatened with the same fate that befell the five workers already arrested because of their anti-fascist activities. Other working class organizations are supporting the meeting. The speakers will be, C. E. Ruthenberg, Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Enea Sorrenti, Dr. Carlo Fama, Pietro Allegra, A. Pullini and G. Sala. The chairman will be Rebecca Grecht.

Thousands of Italian workers, augmented by sympathetic workers of other nationalities, will crowd the hall long before two o'clock on Sunday. It is announced, and those who wish to get in are advised to come early. The Lyceum is at 64 E. 4th St.

Jewish Workers Must Not Isolate Selves from Other Toilers

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Jewish nationalists are taking advantage of the college exclusion of Jews to build up their private colleges and institutions. Instead of fighting for their rights in public institutions they use the exclusion acts to build up private institutions and thus narrow their people down to being mere Jews. It is noticeable in some localities that the working class Jews are falling for this propaganda of the rich and religious sections of the Jewish race.

COSGROVE WILL SPEAK AT THE BRONX WORKERS' FORUM ON SUNDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Bronx Workers' Forum, 1347 Boston Road, has scheduled P. Cosgrove as speaker on "The Shoe Worker" on Sunday evening, May 2. Cosgrove is an organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Kvitko will speak on "Religion and the Working Class" on Sunday, May 9th.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE GOING STRONG IN N. Y.

5,000 Are Out; 60 Have Been Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 29.—Inside iron workers are striking nearly 5,000 strong in the third week of their fight to get a shorter work week and higher wage scales. Over 1,000 inside iron and bronze workers from non-union shops have come out. Active picketing of all shops continues, says Union Secretary A. Rosenfeld, despite the attempt of one employer to get an injunction.

The court order would have banned picketing of other struck shops in the vicinity of the one applying. The union succeeded in having the temporary order modified by striking out the "vicinity" phrase.

Over 60 strikers have been arrested on picket duty and held for charges of disorderly conduct, assault, etc. None has been given less than \$500 bail. All sentences are being appealed by the union, however. In one day nearly 30 pickets were taken in by the police: 12 in Brooklyn, where most of the non-union shops are; 10 in Manhattan, and 5 in the Bronx. One picket was accidentally killed by an auto truck which swung on him as he crossed the street.

Turn Down Offers.
The newest of three employers' associations made an offer of \$2 general wage increases, which the union rejected. Since individual members of this group have been applying for settlement on the union terms. The busy season is on as spring-building operations increase the demand for iron stairways, fire escapes and ornamental trim. The strikers ask a general increase for all workers and a raise of the minimum scales.

Attackers Out on Bonds.
SYCAMORE, Ill., April 29.—Stanley Simms Hurt, one of the three youths indicted on a charge of attacking Miss Dorothy Westervelt, Northern Illinois Teachers' College co-ed, today is at liberty under \$17,500 bond furnished by relatives and friends.

Bond already had been provided for Leonard Rich, another of the trio. Emerson Wilson, the third of the young men, still is in jail here. Hearings on a motion to quash the indictments has been set for May 4.

Oppose Movie Censorship.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Federal Censorship of motion pictures was strongly condemned by Representatives Florence P. Kahn, democrat of California, Mary T. Norton, democrat of New Jersey and Edith N. Rogers, democrat of Massachusetts, the three women comprising the "feminine bloc" in congress.

SEND IN A SUB!

CELEBRATE MAY DAY

TODAY, MAY 1, AT 1:30 P. M.

COOPER UNION

8th Street and 4th Avenue,
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Freiheit Gesangs Verein
and other musical talent.

Speakers: Ruthenberg, Dunne, Weinstone,
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Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 2, affiliated with
"Labor Conference May Day Celebration 1926"

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927



THREE PRIZES

for the best stories sent in this week

to appear in the issue of Friday, May 7, awarded to Workers Correspondents for a story on wages, conditions—factory, trade union, etc. Make it short and give facts.

- 1ST PRIZE—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdaleine Marx. A cloth-bound edition of a most interesting book by a noted French writer.
- 2ND PRIZE—"Social Forces in American History," a new issue in an attractive edition of the best known work on the subject.
- 3RD PRIZE—"The Workers Monthly for six months. A prize that will prove a real pleasure.

THE PRIZE WINNERS!

It would have been our greatest wish this week to have awarded all three prizes to Worker Correspondents' contributions on May Day. The material sent in, however, has been rather meager, in spite of the appeal sent out to all workers to join in the campaign to interest workers everywhere in International Labor Day. Our Worker Correspondents' movement is quite young, of course, and certainly better results will be shown next year.

This week the first prize—a new novel, "December the Fourteenth"—goes to a Pennsylvania coal miner who tells about the conditions in industry.

The second prize—Upton Sinclair's "The Brass Check"—is being sent to an Ohio steel worker.

The third prize—Eight booklets from the Little Red Library—is awarded to K. Wolodarsky, who writes about "May Day and Women Workers." This little article is not satisfactory in that it is too general. But the writer is making an effort to get what is desired.

The Second Prize Winner.

ANTI-RED FIGHT IN UNIONS AIDS OPEN SHOPPERS

Steel Worker Points Out This Danger

By a Worker Correspondent

WARREN, O., April 29.—The most effective weapon the open shop kings of America have is the trade union blacklist enforced by the reactionary labor leaders against radical workers in the many trades and industries. Color, race and anti-radical prejudice is a cancerous growth eating out the vitality of the labor movement and is the most effective weapon the bosses have in keeping the workers divided and quarreling amongst themselves. The bosses and labor fakirs find themselves on common ground when the blacklists are enforced, leaving the workers helpless to defend themselves and entirely at the mercy of the open shop kings.

Only in America is a worker barred from the union because of his color. Only in America does the labor movement condemn the blacklist of the bosses thru lip service and practice it themselves by harrasing from their union workers because of their color and radical views. Barred from work and barred from the union because of color and radicalism, what a spectacle!

The 51st annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America has closed in the city of Pittsburgh and the reactionary Tighe leadership remains in power until the next election. The unorganized steel and iron workers continue to be boycotted by these fakirs and hopes of organization are at low ebb.

Tighe and his gang of red-baiters demonstrated again their mental bankruptcy, while the left wing floundered before these fakirs, who overawed the delegates with red plots galore. The thousands of unorganized steel and iron workers place their hopes for organization in the progressives and the progressives must learn that proper organization of their own forces and one common programme is their pressing need. Consistent building up of the lodges and daily hammering away at the objective, educating the membership in the needs of the organization, is badly needed. There must be no evasion, but a frank and open admission of errors committed and a united determination to battle on and profit most by these mistakes.

Every lodge member must take it upon himself to organize in the mill where he works. The lodges must invade the mills that are not organized. The unorganized workers are the great reservoir holding the power to sweep from the scene the reactionaries who now dominate the A. A. Tighe & Co. will make no effort to tap this reservoir, for he at least knows that this militant unorganized mass would forever sweep him and his like out of power. The progressives must invade the unorganized field and add new lodges, but before they start this they must organize themselves and lay their own foundation.

There must be no divisions in the left wing with conflicting programs, but instead a united front of all lodges and groups under one program aiming to accomplish the complete organization of the industry. Any division in the left wing adds to the power of the reactionaries and the progressives must not be victimized by imaginary

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IN CHICAGO DISTRICT TO HOLD CONFERENCE MAY 1

Chicago's worker correspondents will hold their first district conference Saturday, May 1st, at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St., starting at one o'clock. This will inaugurate the holding of similar conferences in all sections of the country. The conference plan of developing the worker correspondents' movement has been approved by the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and all party officials are urged to give it their hearty support.

Workers correspondents from the steel district surrounding Gary, Ind., to the south and from Kenosha, Waukegan, Racine and as far north as Milwaukee, Wis., are expected to attend the gathering. Good speakers have been secured to lead the discussion on all the important questions on the agenda. The Chicago conference is under the direction of the local worker correspondents' class.

The Pittsburgh district is planning a conference that will be addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who will be in Pittsburgh for the May Day meetings.

Barriers fostered and thrust upon them by the servile flunkies of Tighe & Co. The larger part of the unorganized steel and iron workers are of foreign birth, a large percentage are Negroes imported from the south, workers all ripe for organization and splendid material with which to build up a strong organization.

The boycott of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America against the unorganized steel and iron workers is the sole weapon of Tighe & Co. The great power of the progressives is the unorganized steel and iron workers. The left wing must do what Tighe & Co. refuse to do, and that is, organize the unorganized. They must not be hampered by color blindness and classist workers red, black or white, nor must they be victimized by racial prejudices. The life of their union is at stake and if the left wing cannot rise above the prejudices of Tighe & Co. it too must of a necessity pass off the scene.

Progressive members of the Amalgamated Association must lay all differences aside and unite for the organization of the unorganized steel and iron workers. They must organize their own forces and fight shoulder to shoulder for one common program. They must invite the confidence of the working masses and respect it by fighting day in and day out for a 100 per cent organized industry.

May Issue Out Today!

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CHICAGO, ILL.

FAKERS TRY TO BLOCK ACTION OF UNION MEETING

Devote Time to Attack on Progressives

By a COAL MINER

MCDONALD, Pa., Apr. 29.—The mining situation in this region is in more than a terrible condition. Most of the mines have been idle for months and months and the men compelled to starve during this entire period. In order to consider this situation and the attempt of the operators to establish the 1917 scale in this vicinity, Local 3365 of U. M. W. of A. decided to call a mass meeting and invite the officials of District No. 5 to speak.

The meeting was held Friday, April 23 at the Orpheum Theater and the hall was packed. The miners came to listen to the reports of their officers and to learn about their future plans. Fagan the district president was the first speaker. After he was thru, a question from the floor was asked "What the Union intends to do in order to fight the 1917 scale and the attacks of the operators upon the miners in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia." Fagan had nothing to answer to this important question except as to say that the miners should stay out of the mines until the bosses give in, even if it takes 20 years.

Threat Against Tom Ray
Fagan was followed by Organizer Tom Robertson who apparently felt that Fagan failed to answer the question that was put to him and that the men retained the impression that the union officials had no policy to offer. He therefore decided to turn his fire against the "reds," the usual trick used by the reactionary officials to cover up their own failures and betrayals. His statements that the "reds" were never seen in the front of a battle was challenged. This caused the official to state that Tom Ray who is the secretary of the Progressive Miners Committee would be driven out of the district, as was done with many others of the progressive miners.

Ray Urges Action.
After Mr. Robertson was thru speaking Tom Ray, who happened to be at the meeting, requested for the floor to submit a constructive policy for consideration. This included the question of organizing a relief drive for the striking miners. The miners in this district are paying strike relief assessments. But the funds collected are not sufficient as a survey of the situation shows that hardly any of the miners who are out of work get any relief at all.

Thus a good meeting of the miners called for the purpose of organizing against the operators and the 1917 scale was turned by the officials into a campaign against the progressives. The operators must be well satisfied with the good work the officials are doing.

Russian Peasants Will See Industrial "Circus"

NEW YORK, April 29.—The "Am-torg," the New York corporation handling Soviet business, announces that a traveling "circus" exhibiting machinery will tour the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics this year, beginning at the Tiflis Fair, held in the middle of May.

The machinery will be American-made and barges, flat cars and motor cars will be used in the journey. Road shows will give performances. Demonstrations of all the different kinds of machinery will be given as the circus proceeds thru the country. The American exhibits will occupy 4,000 square yards or space at the Tiflis fair. Manufacturers of other countries will also participate.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

FRENCH DEBT PARLEYS NOW AWAIT PARIS

Await Further Orders from Briand

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Franco-American debt has been settled. The agreement was reached here late this afternoon between the American debt commission and the French ambassador, Henri Berenger. The terms of settlement will be published later as they will not be given out until they have the formal approval of Coolidge, who is the lackey of Wall Street and will agree to anything that Mellon proposes.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Franco-American debt negotiations struck their first impasse today.

Having informed the French ambassador that the terms he proposed several days ago for liquidation of the \$4,000,000,000 debt were not satisfactory, the American debt commission waited today to receive a new proposition but none was forthcoming, and the meeting adjourned in ten minutes. Despite Paris announcements that Ambassador Berenger was fully authorized to negotiate a settlement, it was found necessary to refer the existing situation back to the Briand government by cable, and obtain authorization for the submission of the better terms which the American commission has demanded.

The difficulty is understood to be that Berenger was not authorized to offer anything better than \$25,000,000 a year for the early years of the proposed agreement. This was entirely unacceptable to this government, it being pointed out that Joseph Caillaux last October proposed annual payments of \$40,000,000 a year for the first five years, although in other respects M. Caillaux's offer was not as satisfactory as the one which M. Berenger has submitted.

With the French negotiations temporarily hanging on the Paris cables, the debt commissioners turned to consideration today of the Jugo-Slav debt, which is less than \$100,000,000. The Jugo-Slavs and the Americans are still far apart on the terms.

BOSTON LABOR! HELP PASSAIC STRIKERS WIN!

BOSTON, April 29.—The Boston district of the Workers (Communist) Party in the following appeal declares its whole-hearted support of the activities of the United Massachusetts Relief Committee for the Passaic strikers and calls on all Boston workers to aid in the house to house collections on Saturday, May 1 and Sunday, May 2.

"The Workers (Communist) Party views with approval the fact that the workers of Boston have united behind the Passaic strikers in the United Massachusetts Relief Committee. In view of the fact that the united committee representing many of the leading labor and fraternal organizations of Boston has asked the workers to volunteer their services for a monster house to house campaign to be held on May first for the relief of the Passaic strikers, the Workers (Communist) Party calls on all workers of Boston to rally to this call.

"Particularly on May first when labor celebrates its international solidarity should Boston give proof of its spirit of unity and unite behind the striking textile workers! A victory in Passaic is a victory for all. Help Passaic to win!

"Report on Saturday May first at 2 o'clock and Sunday, May 2 at nine o'clock at the following stations: "32 Chambers street. "New International Hall. "Chelsea Labor Lyceum. "Woodrow Avenue Synagogue."

The Third Prize Winner.

MAY DAY AND WOMEN WORKERS

By K. WOLODARSKY, Worker Correspondent.
WOMEN workers, day in and day out you work hard. One thought is always predominant in your mind and drives you on: the need to provide for yourself and those dependent upon you. The fear of losing your job takes all your energy and dulls your mind. You work ever harder to satisfy your boss, but there is no such thing as a satisfied employer. The more you produce, the more he'll drive you.

On church holidays the priests teach that the employer is "lord" and you as workers must obey him. For your patience they promise you heaven after you are dead.

We enlightened workers believe in bettering our conditions while we are alive. Our holiday is May Day, the day of solidarity of all the workers of the world. You, working women of America, are included in that enormous army of labor. On this May Day let us proclaim to the capitalist world our might, the might of the producers of capital.

You should not fear the boss when you are united. Urge your co-workers to leave the factory, the store, the office, or whatever your form of employment, to celebrate our international holiday, May Day, in a huge demonstration against our present system of exploitation.

Workers Will Gladly Watch Investigation of Civil War of Alcohol

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

LET the investigation go on! This, of course, can be the only reply to the demand of Harry Eugene Kelly, president of the "alk stock" Union League Club, that a special grand jury, not under the thumb of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, be set up to investigate the recent killings in the new outbreak of the civil war between Chicago's beer runners.

Investigators chosen by the Union League Club, where the open shop attacks on organized labor are hatched, will be no more "impartial" than Crowe's assistants, one of whom was actually murdered in an automobile in company with a beer king and an admitted gangster. Crowe would protect his wing of the illicit traffic in alcohol. The union leaguers would put the white wash on the higher-ups, the millionaire profiteers in the business.

"WHY don't they get the big fellows?" is a question that Judge Wilkerson, seemingly troubled by his judicial conscience, has been asking in the federal courts, when penniless workers, who have temporarily secured jobs in the rich beer industry, are brot before him. Recently dry agents arrested seven workers in a brewery near Aurora. The judge was angry because the men had not been brot before a jury and forced to tell who employed them. The dry agents were horror-stricken at the suggestion. This may be considered in connection with the charge recently made in Washington by United States District Attorney Edwin A. Olson that Chicago's city treasurer, John A. Cervenka, is not only president but also one of the big stockholders in the nationally-known Pilsen Brewery. But while workers caught driving beer trucks, or shifting beer cargoes, are being "mashed," the Cervenkas and their big profiteering tribe are not molested by either the state's attorney's office or the union leaguers.

THE investigation suggested by the Union League Club's president, however, would bring out many facts that would be a stench in the nostrils of Chicago's whole working class.

It was the Union League gang, for instance, with the traction profiteer, William B. McKinley, of Champaign, as its candidate for U. S. senator, that tried to charge the shootings and murders in the booze business to foreign-born workers. It will probably do so again, making propaganda for its demands for legislation against the foreign-born, for their deportation, registration and fingerprinting.

IT is very clear that the recent triple-killing was the direct result of the war between Italian and Irish beer kings for the control of the beer-selling business in Cicero and other Chicago suburbs. But the Italian and Irish workers are as little to blame for this manifestation

of outlavery as workers speaking any other tongue. It is clearly evident that the Crowe political machine, that was victorious in the recent primaries, supports the Irish bootleggers as against the Italians, thus placing at the disposal of these outlaws a powerful section of the capitalist government, that aids and abets profiteering here as elsewhere, in all its forms.

Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggin was shot down in company with "Himmler" Doherty, west side beer king and gangster, and Thomas "Red" Duffy, henchman with Doherty of the "Klondike" O'Donnell gang. The Doherty-O'Donnell outfit have attained great power in Cicero since the murder of Eddie Tancil, Italian beer baron, for which Doherty was placed on trial but acquitted. Doherty's acquittal was probably due to the fact that McSwiggin was the prosecutor. This turn of affairs, however, broke the power of the Italians, Johnny Torrio and "Scar-Faced Al" Capone, alias Brown, in Cicero vice, liquor and gambling circles. But the crack automatics have given way to the sputtering of machine guns and the war goes on more bitterly than ever. No effort is made to outlaw the booze industry. The whole power of Cook county's legal machinery is mobilized in support of the Doherty-O'Donnell gang against the Torrio-Capone outfit.

Cicero is the location of one of the huge plants of the Western Electric Co. It employs approximately 60,000 workers. Here is a huge population, exploited to the extreme, for the vice lords, the bootleggers and gambling kings to feed on. It is declared that the syndicate seeking to oust the Torrio-Capone gang contains names high in public and official life. "Pay-off" men are said to collect \$1,000,000 a month from alcohol and beer dispensaries. Police captains work under interlocking agreements with detective bureau squads. The U. S. prohibition department is "taken care of." Against this power the Torrio-Capone combination had to resort to machine guns.

The same warfare, on a different scale has taken place in all America's great industries. In oil, in steel, on the railroads, and everywhere else that offered an opportunity to extract profits, the struggle has gone on between contending groups of ambitious profiteers. These groups have always had their political backing, even as the warring factions in the alcohol war have their supporters in the city hall, the criminal courts building, the state and national capitals.

An investigation of the present civil war in Cook county (Chicago) would reveal these political affiliations to the workers and farmers. It should spur them to build a political power of their own, to wipe out completely this whole foul mess of capitalism.

Bankers Lay Plans to Further Enslave the German Workers

LONDON, April 29.—The Dawes plan is to be extended to take a mortgage on all the industries of Germany to the tune of \$13,750,000,000 so that Germany can pay the allies, so that they can pay the American bankers.

Philadelphia Children to Celebrate May Day

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Working class children will celebrate the First of May at the mass meeting and concert arranged by the children's United Front Conference Saturday, May First, at Broslover Hall, 7th and Pine streets.

'We Have No Prejudices' Say Bourbons as They Knife Negro Memorial

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—"No, we have no prejudices," say the southern democrats as they proceed to filibuster the appropriation for \$30,000 to build a monument in France to the Negro regiments that fell in battle "over there." The bill passed the house and may get further. Many of these bills are put up as mere gestures by the republicans to hold the Negro in line.

Minor Is to Speak at St. Paul May Meeting

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—The workers of St. Paul, Minn., will celebrate May Day at the German House, 444 Rice street, on May 2, at p. m. Robert Minor will be the principal speaker. There will also be singing and music, and if the time permits there will be dancing until 12 o'clock.

Volga Overflows.

LONDON, April 29.—Eight persons were drowned today in a flood caused by the overflowing of the Volga river, according to a Moscow dispatch. Soldiers are dynamiting the ice in the river to prevent further overflow when the warm weather sets in.

ATTACK CROWE POLITICS IN MURDER PROBE

Saloon List Mysteriously Vanishes

A drive is under way to take the investigation of the machine-gun triple murder of Tuesday night out of the hands of States Attorney Crowe by impaneling a special grand jury and obtaining a special prosecutor.

The labor-hating, union raiding state's attorney, whose chief assistant prosecutor, William H. McSwiggin, and two notorious beer runners and gangsters were murdered, is on the defensive as all facts point to an alliance between his office and the Steve ("Klondike") O'Donnell and James Doherty beer-running gang.

Doherty and a saloon keeper, Tom Duffy, who was a Crowe-Barrett precinct committeeman, were victims of the machine-gun fire that also killed McSwiggin.

Were Touring Saloons.
It is definitely ascertained that the Lincoln sedan containing the star prosecutor and his beer-running companions had visited a number of saloons before they were shot down in front of the booze joint operated by Harry Madigan, 6616 Roosevelt Road.

The most plausible theory of the affair is that McSwiggin and his companions were on a tour of the saloons of the district for the purpose of informing proprietors that they must cease patronizing the opposition Brown-Torrio beer-runners and throw their business to the O'Donnell-Doherty gang.

The leaders of the gang that are suspected of the murders are Alphonse ("Scar-face Al") Capone, alias Al Brown, and Johnny Torrio, rulers of the Cicero vice, liquor and gambling. Their supremacy was challenged by the O'Donnell-Doherty gang, who are alleged to have had the backing of the Crowe-Barrett political machine. Hence the murders.

Evidence Disappears.
A list of saloons carried by the slain Duffy, was found in his pockets after his death and were probably those to be visited by the O'Donnell-Doherty "committee" in company with McSwiggin. The list, which was carefully checked, was found by a policeman and turned over to the Cicero police station. At the station it was reported that it was turned over to States Attorney Crowe. Then it vanished! Crowe denies that he ever had such a list and in an effort to frame an alibi claims it was a "newspaper plot."

Supply of Machine-Guns.
Captain John Stege, chief of Chicago detectives, states that he knows that the Brown-Torrio gang recently secured eleven automatic rifles or sub-machine guns of the type used in the murders of Tuesday night, but that he and his sleuths have failed to locate even one of them. He claims that in a raid they found a book of instructions for operating one of the Thompson automatic machine-guns, which have two magazines, one containing fifty cartridges and the other one hundred cartridges and which shoot at the rate of 1,500 shots a minute.

United Front Textile Workers of Lawrence Celebrate Big May Day

The united front committee of Textile Workers of Lawrence have arranged a big May Day celebration for the Winter Garden on Saturday at 8:30 p. m. Benjamin Gitlow will be the main speaker. The film, "Politikushka," given to the committee gratis by International Workers' Aid will be shown. The proceeds will go to the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J. A chorus of fifty voices and other musical numbers will supply the entertainment.

IN NEW YORK! The Next Lecture of the Course on COMMUNISM AND CIVILIZATION is to be given by LEON SAMSON

at the LABOR TEMPLE, 244 East 14th Street (Cor. 2nd Ave.) Subject: "THE CIVILIZED FAMILY, Its Rise and Evolution." SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1 8:30 P. M. Questions and discussions after each lecture. Admission 25 Cents.

CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS ATTENTION!

A Meeting of All Agents Will Be Held TONIGHT, APRIL 30, 8 P. M. Sharp, at 19 So. Lincoln Street.

Be Sure to Be Present.

N. Y. DISTRICT STARTS EARLY ON ELECTIONS

Plan Extensive Work in Research

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, April 29.—The New York district of the Workers Party determined not to be caught napping, has started the fall electoral campaign in the spring. Last Friday night, a large and very successful conference was held for the formation of the political issues research committee. Sixty-four volunteer researchers attended and 11 additional ones have since signified their intention of adding themselves to the committee.

An advisory committee was formed at the meeting to direct the research of the volunteers. It consists of Alexander Trachtenberg, Solon De Leon, W. J. Durant, D. Benjamin, and W. Blankenship with Bert Wolfe as agitprop director, ex-officio, a member of the advisory committee.

Agitate on All Issues.
Comrade Wolfe opened the conference by outlining the nature of the forthcoming electoral campaign and its probable issues of an international, national, state and local character. He pointed out that the party could not be silent on any issue that agitated large sections of the population and must therefore be prepared to take an informed stand on such matters as prohibition, the tariff, etc.

Party Lines Broken.
In presenting the list of issues, he outlined briefly some of the changes, new developments and complications involved in certain of them. Thus, for example, the non-partisan character of recent congressional legislation affecting big business. The party lines were erased in the senate on the matter of the Italian and other debts, tax reduction, the unseating of Senator Brookwood, the world court, and the party lines are increasingly being broken down on the tariff matter on account of the growing need of finance capital for a reduction in the tariff.

As outstanding issues, the report of the agitprop director selected the following: World Court; Debt Funding; Prohibition; Superpower; Farmer Relief; Tax Reduction; Tariff; Immigration and the Foreign Born; Civil Liberties and Injunctions; The Reorganization of the New York State Government; State Housing and Labor Protection measures.

A discussion on the campaign issues and how to analyze them followed in which 15 or 20 comrades took the floor. Every one present, with the exception of three, then volunteered to become responsible for the research work on some one of the issues and to prepare such material as would serve as the basis for speakers' bulletins, platform planks, leaflets, material for party editors, etc.

Second Meeting.
It was decided to call a second meeting of the political issues research committee for Friday, May 7, at which the final assignment of topics is to be made and instructions as to how to research and analyze them given. Thereafter, there will be a monthly meeting on the last Friday of each month at which there is to be a report on each topic by the member responsible for it, this report to be delivered orally and supplemented by a brief written summary of his main conclusions and the outstanding supporting facts. These meetings will be held on May 23, June 25, July 30 and August 27. Each member of the committee is expected to have finished his task, if he has not done so earlier, so that by the first of September all necessary material will be in the hands of the agitprop department for guiding the fall campaign.

Volunteers.
Additional volunteers are still needed for some of the topics and anyone wishing to learn how to make a political study and analysis of political

100 WORKERS NEEDED TO REHEARSE 'STRIKE' PLAY BY MICHAEL GOLD

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Workers Dramatic League is rehearsing a mass recitation called "Strike" by Michael Gold, on Monday and Wednesday nights at 8 p. m., at its headquarters, 64 S. Washington Square (one flight up). Special music will be written for the mass recitation, and it will be given as soon as it is well rehearsed. Those wishing to take part should be present at the next rehearsal.

Dr. Alexander Arkatov is directing the recitation and is enthusiastic about the work. It is a fine beginning for those wishing to take part in dramatic work. The Hungarian Dramatic Organization is co-operating with the Workers Dramatic League. About one hundred people will be used in the recitation.

problems, or wishing to serve the party in that capacity, should attend the meeting on May 7, or communicate directly with the New York agitprop department for further information. In order to guide these comrades in choice of topics and also in order to indicate to other districts what political issues the New York district is taking up, a complete list of the issues to be studied follows:

International issues.
Imperialism and War; World Court and League; Debts; Militarism and Disarmament; China; Russian Relations; Fascism—Italy, France, U. S., England.

National issues.
Economic Perspective; Taxation; Prohibition; Farmer; Tariff; Trustification and Mergers; Superpower; Changing Character of Federal Government and State Rights; Coolidge Administration; Republican Party; Democratic Party; Socialist Party; Labor Party; Records of Congressmen and Senators; Party Lines in Congress; Foreign Born and Immigration; Negro; Civil Liberties and Injunctions; Sequel-Centennial; Class Collaboration; Union Policy and Trend; Textiles; A. F. of L. Politics; Railroads and Rail Labor; Civil Service; Radio.

State and Local issues.
State Reorganization; Smithism; Labor Protection Measures; State Housing; Central Labor Council Politics; Needle Trades; Police; Tammany; Schools and Teachers' Salaries; Milk and Food; Traction and Other Utilities and others.

Use Electricity for Prospecting for Copper Ore

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 29.—The first experiment of electrical prospecting for copper will be conducted this year by the Soviet Union geological committee in Karelia, Azerbaijan, Adjaristan, Armenia and other parts of the union. A careful exploration by means of electricity will be made of the large copper deposits in the Kalatinsky district in the Urals.

Make Collections for Mill Strikers in Ohio

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. C. W. conducted a tag day here and collected \$131.60 for the Passaic strikers. The Cleveland organization is not large, and the efforts of the women workers are praiseworthy. The money has been forwarded to the International Workers' Aid.

A collection was also made in Warren, Ohio, by Workers Party members for the Passaic strikers. \$45 was collected and sent to the International Workers' Aid.

Soldiers Stop March.

VIENNA, April 29.—The thousand coal miners were stopped by soldiers, in Hungary as they were marching on Budapest to demand aid because of being reduced to only two days' work a week, and that at very low pay.

NEARING AND BOUCK GREET I. L. D. DRIVE

Denounce Arrests Made Passaic Strike

Solidarity with the campaign for protest and defense of the arrested Passaic strike leaders and sympathizers will be given by the progressive section of the farmers of this country, according to telegram received by the national office of the International Labor Defense from William Bouck, head of Western Progressive Farmers, who has just made a tour of the agrarian section of the country with marked success in enrolling farmers of the west and northwest into his organization.

"The arrest of Thomas and others at Passaic," reads the telegram, "is a direct challenge to every red-blooded American to resist and fight with every ounce of strength we have. Every labor union in America should strike until these people are released and the mill workers granted wages sought to guarantee a decent living. Some day we farmers are going to be organized to say 'Hands Off!' An injury to one worker is an injury to all."

Scott Nearing, who is known to workers over the whole continent for his books and lectures and steadfast allegiance to the cause of the working class, declared to the International Labor Defense his position on the arrest of Weisbord, Thomas, Dunn, Esther Lowell and the others in Passaic:

"Passaic is the class struggle in the United States, as it is developing and must continue to develop under the pressure of capitalist imperialism: low paid workers, fighting for the means of existence; well fed bosses, squeezing out an extra penny of profit for the stockholders; police chiefs and sheriffs taking the side of bosses and clubbing the workers back to the mills; respectable society—preachers, lawyers, school teachers—either keeping silent, or else siding with the well fed bosses. This is capitalism—playing the game according to the capitalist rules: heads I win, tails you lose. If you should ever seem to be winning, capitalists forget the rules and pull a gun! The iron heel bruises and crushes wherever it is planted. It is up to the workers who are not feeling its pressure at the moment to help those who are. That means Passaic!"

These opinions are typical of scores of others. To unite this sentiment and organize it there has been formed, on the initiative of the International Labor Defense, united committee representing the organization together with the American Civil Liberties Union, League for Industrial Democracy, United Front Committee of the Textile Workers, relief bodies and the Federated Press. The defendants are also co-operating.

The mass meeting just held at Star Casino in New York is the beginning of dozens of such meetings which are being organized throughout the country. Contributions for the defense may be sent to the International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

To Sell 300,000 Cars to Foreign Buyers, 1926

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The American automobile industry will send more than 300,000 passenger cars abroad in 1926, a substantial increase over last year, according to figures prepared today by department of commerce experts.

With an estimated production of probably 4,300,000 motor vehicles from seven to eight per cent will find sales in foreign markets, adequately absorbing the excess output over that required for the domestic market.

Four Men Killed in Big Powder Explosion

OAKLAND, Calif., April 29.—Four men were killed, several others were injured and considerable damage was done by an explosion in No. 1 Packer of the Giant Powder Works, near Martinez, Contra Costa county, 30 miles north of here, according to word received in Oakland at noon today. The roar of the explosion was heard for miles around the northern region of San Francisco bay.

Negro Workers Will Celebrate May Day

NEW YORK, April 29.—New York Negro workers are celebrating May Day this year at Harlem Studio with a special program and dance. Richard B. Moore, district organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will speak on May Day and its significance to labor and the Negro.

GREETINGS from
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MANY BIG MAY DAY MEETINGS ARE PLANNED FOR NEW YORK DISTRICT

Open Air Meetings, New York City.
All open air meetings will start about 7:30 p. m., due to the fact that all the indoor meetings are held in the afternoon.
110th St. and 8th Ave.—Weinstein, Markoff, Coddling, Jampolsky, Landy and others.
10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Carl Brodsky, C. E. Powers, Jos. Zaack, Harry Fox and others.
Rutgers Square—Jewish speakers of prominence.
Stone and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn—Cosgrove, Rosenberg, Ella Wolf, Mitnik and others.
Grand St. Extension, Williamsburg—Nesin, Primoff, Rosen, Undjus, Potash and others.
153rd St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx—Markoff, Blankenstein, Belle Robins, Polack, Peck and others.

Half Meetings.
New York City, Mecca Temple, 25th St. and 8th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne; also a meeting at Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne, Brooklyn, N.Y., Amalgamated Temple, 21 Arion Place, Ruthenberg, Dunne.

UNITED FRONT IN BOSTON FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Workers Organizations Join Hands for Meet

BOSTON, April 29.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of May 1 in Boston. The celebration this year will be marked by the spirit of labor unity. The affair which has been arranged for Saturday evening, May 1, is being run by 9 prominent organizations of the city of Boston, including Upholsters' Union No. 37, Carpenters' Union No. 37, Mothers' League, Workers Party, Workmen's Circle Branch 710, Workmen's Circle Branch 27, Union Workers League, Cap Makers' Union No. 7, Franklin Union Hall.

The meeting will be held at Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Appleton streets, which is one of the finest halls in the city of Boston. The speakers of this meeting will be Ben Gitlow, well known as candidate for vice-president on the Workers Party ticket in the last presidential campaign; Carl Appel of the Upholsters' Union Local 27, Saul Freedman of Workmen's Circle, Nat Kutsler of the Y. W. L., Herbert Newton of the American Negro Labor Congress, Comrade Bert Miller will be chairman.

Entertainment.
The celebration will have as an unusual feature some well known musical selections by the Kessler sisters. Among these will be: 1. Scherzo, Von Goetz; 2. Thais (Meditation) by Massenet; 3. Caprice Boesque, by Sarasate; 4. Son of the Puzeto, by Keler Bela.

Admission will be 25 cents. An overflow crowd is expected, so that tickets which are on sale at 36 Causeway St. and in various union offices, should be secured immediately.

Stresemann Says New Pact Makes for Peace

BERLIN, April 29.—Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany said today, "Our new Russian pact is a step toward pacification in Europe. It might well serve as a model for agreements for the assurance of peace. I might refer to statements of Litvinoff yesterday, who declared in the name of the Russian government that Russia was guided by the same motives and aims as we were."

The Russo-German pact has caused a storm in league of nations circles. Litvinoff said yesterday that Russia is ready to conclude a like agreement with Poland and asked "how then, can Poland feel herself endangered?"

Moving Pictures That Talk Are Now Perfected

After years of research in the laboratories of the Western Electric, the Bell Telephone company and the American Telephone company, a device to connect the voice up accurately with the motion picture has been perfected. It is based upon a perfected set of electrical instruments which record from a distance the voices of the actors in such a way as to give complete freedom of movement and grouping of the actors.

Striking Cigarmakers Confer with Bosses

BOSTON, April 29.—Conferences between representatives of Boston striking cigar makers and their employers are proceeding toward settlement with the state board of conciliation and arbitration aiding. The 1,600 members of Local 97 are striking for \$2 per thousand more pay on high grade work now paid \$21, and \$1.25 or lower grade work. The employers were given a federal tax rebate of \$4 per 1,000, out of which the union workers hope to get their increases.

Mary and Doug to See Pope.
ROME, April 29.—Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford have been given a tumultuous welcome upon their arrival here. They will be received in audience by the pope tomorrow and Premier Mussolini will receive them on Saturday.

CHEERS GREET TRUMBULL AT N. Y. MEETING

Given Hearty Welcome at Opera House

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 29.—Walter M. Trumbull, the Communist ex-soldier who was recently released from Alcatraz prison where he served one year, was accorded a hearty welcome at Central Opera House where the International Labor Defense held a mass meeting and concert to welcome him to New York City.

He was carried to the stage and greeted with cheers and the singing of the International. The Young Pioneers did their share by giving three lusty yells.

Trumbull in his speech told why Paul Crouch, who is still in jail, with himself, organized the Hawaiian Communist League which resulted in their arrest and sentence to 40 and 25 years respectively in prison. He described the conditions under which the workers in Hawaii must slave for \$1.05 a day, ten hours a day under the hot blazing sun.

20,000 Slave Drivers.
"There are 30,000 American soldiers in the Hawaiian garrison," continued Trumbull, "for what reason? Does it take 30,000 to protect these islands? 20,000 soldiers are there to keep the workers down."

1924 Strike.
Trumbull then told of the strike in 1924, in which a deputy sheriff and twenty-four workers were killed. "That deputy sheriff was far more important than all the workers," he declared. "He was at once made a 'defender of law and order,' a saint and a martyr. But you know, and I know, that he was just a strikebreaker." He declared that the Hawaiian Communist League had seventy-five members, all soldiers in the United States army.

First Red Army Man.
M. J. Oigin pointed out that Trumbull is "our first Red army man." The time will come when he will have our Red army to defend the conquests of our revolution. He described the role that the army played in the Russian revolution. "We can visualize a day," continued Oigin, "when an American czar will order the soldiers to kill, and when they will turn their weapons on their oppressors." Ben Gitlow and P. Frankfield, of the Young Workers (Communist) League also addressed the meeting. Stanley J. Clark acted as chairman. A collection of over \$300.00 was taken for the defense of those arrested as a result of their activities in the Passaic strike.

Mexican Claims Case Decided Against U. S.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—The Santa Ysabel case being umpired by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Brazil, involving the death of American mining engineers in 1916, has been decided in favor of Mexico and damages denied the United States.
Judge Earnest B. Perry, representing the United States dissented, denying that this constitutes a legal settlement and declaring the proceeding null and void and not binding on the United States. An appeal has been filed for a new hearing outside of Mexico City.

Charge High School Teacher Moonshines

BENTON, Ill., April 29.—The school board of this place has invaded the laboratory of the high school here and caught the teacher of chemistry and the students fermenting wheat to get its chemical reaction.
The board has demanded his resignation but he refuses and denies their charge that he was moonshining. The Scopes inquisition expands on into the realms of science.

Farm Bills Delayed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Three farm bills, reported out of committee to congress, will come up for consideration in about two weeks according to Chairman Hagen. They are the Hagen price stabilization bill, Tinner credit bill and the Curtis-Aswell national commodity bill.
There is rumor afloat also that "Congress has spent all the money," and may adjourn early, which would indicate that the farmer will get the same relief he got the last session and that wasn't any. Even if the bills do come up there is little chance for anything but an unsatisfactory compromise law.

SECTION 6 OPENS HEAD-QUARTERS.

On Saturday, May 8th, Section 6 will be the host to as large a gathering of comrades as can be gotten into its new home at 1245 N. Rockwell street in celebration of the opening of its permanent headquarters. A committee of active comrades is getting on the job to assure a good time to all who attend, and to see that these are many. Look for future announcements!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Clarity Developing Among Socialist Youth

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Reporting on the political activity of the Young Communist International at the recent enlarged sessions, Comrade Vuyovich referred to the situation in the Young Socialist International as follows (abridged): "A certain weakening of the socialist youth is noticeable in all countries. The S. A. J. in Germany lost 10,000 members in 1925. The members of the S. A. J. in Austria dwindled from 30,000-35,000 to 20,000 or even less. In Belgium it dwindled from 20,000 to 12,000. What interests us in this respect is: What becomes of the young workers who leave the social democrats? Hitherto we have been unable to secure these disoriented elements for the Young Communist League.
The S. A. J. is fighting against this retrogressive process in its ranks. Rebuilding campaigns are to be carried on in 1926 in which are enlisted all the forces of the social-democratic parties and trade unions.
The ideological change in the S. A. J. is very noticeable. An example of this in Germany are the 'Young Socialists.' An ideological turn to the left and clarification are noticeable among them. Questions of violence and imperialism, etc., are raised and Lenin's and Luxemburg's works are studied. The 'Young Socialists' are coming closer to us ideologically. It is the task of the Young Communist League of Germany to further this clarification process with all measures.
In Austria a split took place in the S. A. J. in 1925 and there is still an opposition in its ranks."

Young Miners in May Day Picnic

ZEIGLER, Ill.—On May 1 and 2 the International Labor Defense is planning to hold a monstrous demonstration in southern Illinois. A picnic will also be arranged at Cleburne Park, two miles north of Zeigler on the hard road.
Plenty of eats, dancing, amusements and speaking. Wm. Z. Foster, (nuf said), will be there. Wm. Simons also will speak and Max Schachtman will address the young miners.
The Young Workers' League is behind this particular event. It endorses 100 per cent the work of the I. L. D. in defending the class war prisoners. We will help out in every means possible to make a success of the event. Young miners and old, come out with your families and show your solidarity to the Zeigler victims.

Working Youths' Visit to Soviet Union Supported
LONDON, England.—The letter of invitation sent by the All Soviet Union of the Leninist Young Communist League to the Y. C. L. of Great Britain, the I. L. P. Guild of Youth, and to the youth sections of the labor party, to co-operate in the sending of a youth delegation to Soviet Russia, has been receiving the attention of the capitalist press.
The "Morning Post" has turned the full flare of publicity on to the matter, and has acquainted its plutocratic readers with all the "details" of the "plot."
This concern is justified for the question of a youth delegation to Soviet Russia is receiving enthusiastic support. The Y. C. L. have signified their full agreement with the idea, and have approached the I. L. P. Guild of Youth and the labor party youth sections, with the view of setting up a joint committee to go into the question of the organization of the delegation.
Moves are being made to call a conference of the united front committees to consider the matter. It is hoped that a representative delegation of young industrial workers will be elected by conferences called by trades councils in various localities.

Guild of Youth Rejects United Front

LONDON.—The only real discussion held at the recent annual conference of the Guild of Youth, the youth section of the I. L. P., was on the resolution calling for co-operation with the Young Communist League in a campaign for the organization of the young workers.
The resolution was hotly contested and the spokesmen of the national committee made a vicious attack on the Y. C. L. and Communist Party, after which the vote was taken, which gave 37 against the united front and 25 for.

Young Workers' Annual Spring Ball on May 8th

On Saturday, May 8, the Young Workers' League, District No. 8, is giving their fourth annual youth spring ball at the Fredrich Singing Society Hall, 3837 West Roosevelt road.
The admission to this dance will be 50 cents. I. Lettinger's orchestra, the Mid-West Syncopators, have been secured for the music of this dance.
It will be a lively spring affair and all workers desirous of having a good time as well as helping to support the Young Workers' League in its work are invited to attend.

Small Family Income Cause of Child Labor

A total of 3,935 children took out employment certificates in Alabama during 1925, according to a report of Mrs. Esther Rider Cobbs, head of the child labor division of the state welfare department. Of these 3,935 children more than half stated that the family income was insufficient, it is declared, and that they must help shoulder the economic responsibilities of their respective families. Six per cent were helping widowed mothers.
"We discard the trusty pamphlet. We bestow lunches about our persons. The deadlier of the species arrays herself in divided skirts or riding breeches, or just anything. The male with few exceptions declines to be separated from his starched collar—which invariably wits. We meet on the crowded ferryboat. We resolve to forget social injustice," etc., etc.
—The Liberator of June, 1920.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

The Workers Monthly A Communist Magazine

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MAY DAY GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER

We show our working class solidarity and greet our fighting Daily Worker and all workers on this day of our class.

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Bishop Manning Gets Called Down

Bishop William T. Manning, in his panhandling campaign to raise money to erect in New York City the colossal temple of ignorance known as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, has again demonstrated his incurable assiduity.

He was so indiscreet as to have one of his female gold diggers appeal for contributions to Mrs. O. P. H. Belmont, one of the elite nabobs whom he lambasted some quarter of a century ago for securing a divorce from one of the Vanderbilts. On that occasion Manning ordered the lady's name stricken from the rolls of a certain charitable institution connected with the episcopal church.

In a stinging letter the lady reminds the bishop of his righteous indignation on the occasion of her divorce and, altho she agrees, as a god-fearing bourgeois, to contribute to his cathedral, she displays her contempt for his mentality by recalling the facts regarding her resignation from the presidency of the Seaside Home for Sick Children:

"Not wishing to offend your sensibilities, much against the advice of many of my most intelligent friends, I relieved your disapproval of my existence by resigning from the presidency of the home."

The bishop is now evidently willing to forego his objections to the divorce if he can obtain sufficient balm in the form of some of Mrs. Belmont's enormous wealth, but the lady twits him by reminding him that she is still a divorced woman.

Like most christian ministers Manning upholds the notion that wives are private property and that divorces are ungodly. The husband and wife may loath each other the orthodox clergy insists that they debase themselves by living together. As George Sand observed, "the love of hogs is less vile than such a union."

Mrs. Belmont contributes to the cathedral as she realizes that such institutions are useful to instill respect for things as they are into the minds of the workers so that her class may feel secure in spite of the fact that she despises the mental vacuum whose job it is to administer "the opium of the people."

More Mexican Meddling

The United States government favors international arbitration in principle. But in practice it demands arbitrators who grant favorable decisions to it. If the decision goes against Wall Street, the political servants at Washington refuse to recognize it.

Utterly uncalled for is the latest piece of meddling in Mexico. Judge Ernest B. Perry, representing the United States on the mixed claims commission, is striving to act the bully in Mexico because he has the power of Wall Street back of him. The commission, composed of the American judge, a Mexican representative and Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Brazil as neutral chairman, handed down a decision against the claims of the United States in the matter of a ten-year-old grievance, the Santa Ysobel claim amounting to \$1,225,000 which was supposed to be for damages arising out of the slaying of 15 mining engineers by the bandit forces of Pancho Villa.

Since Villa was a bandit (known to be in the pay of Wall Street) the Brazilian chairman did not believe it proper to hold the present Mexican government responsible for his acts so he decided against the United States.

Upon receiving word of the decision the American judge, Perry, launched a vitriolic tirade against the commission and, tho he had agreed to arbitration, refused to abide by the arbitrator's decision.

The merits of the case are easily ascertained. Villa, a bandit engaged in fighting the battles of Wall Street, ran amuck and murdered a group of engineers aiding United States capitalists exploit the people and natural resources of Mexico. If the agents of Wall Street quarrel among themselves and slaughter one another it seems that only Wall Street should be responsible.

In any event the workers of this country will not get excited and start for the Rio Grande even if the arrogant Judge Davis is kicked from Mexico City onto his native soil in El Paso, Texas.

New Jersey is unique in many ways. A riot there is a matter of police proclamation and it remains in effect indefinitely—a permanent riot as it were—during which time the minions of the mill owners are a law unto themselves, responsible to no one. Certainly the United States senate should press the proposed investigation if it wants the people of New Jersey to retain a shred of respect for current government.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

May Day Greetings from the Anthracite

By F. LERCHÉ.
WE, the class conscious workers in the anthracite region, join hands with the world's workers and oppressed on May Day.

We greet you all, comrades and fellow workers. With you we rejoice over the present achievement of our movement and anew we pledge our all in this struggle against the oppressors of the workers everywhere.

We are glad to see the Communist movement grow, both ideologically and numerically.

We are glad to note that the light of the Communist International reaches ever greater numbers of the world's oppressed.

We are glad to see the growth of ever more unity of our class against the capitalist class.

However, we do not and must not close our eyes to the danger that threatens the first workers' and peasants' republic and with it our whole movement.

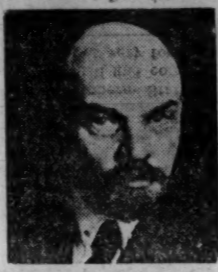
WE must also see the dark clouds gathering over the international working class out of which death and

destruction can come like a thunderbolt for lack of watchfulness and solidarity.

We know that under capitalism, with every productive stroke made by the working class the forces of the competitive currents, coming from all lands on the world market, increase and so create ever stronger friction among the capitalist robbers, which eventually leads to war. Wars in which the workers only bleed and die and in turn pay all the cost.

WE pledge anew our all on this May Day to the leader of the vanguard of the exploited, the Communist International, in the battle against the still powerful capitalist class. We greet and rejoice with all our comrades and fellow workers in the fact that in the C. I. we have a general staff of the international working class movement which represents the largest historical achievement of the international proletariat.

We greet you all in the hope that everyone will do the utmost in the struggle against capitalism and for the upbuilding of our movement.



A Passage from Lenin for May Day

As food for May Day thought for workers in these days of great conflicts with capitalism, THE DAILY WORKER offers the following bit from Lenin. No one could lash the cowardly impotence of the mensheviks and social-democrats as Lenin did. In the following quotation that William Paul, famous English Communist and editor of the Sunday Worker, called "the greatest passage in the whole range of socialist literature," Lenin lays bare the mockery of the social-democratic theory "transformation."

What Lenin Said:

"THE whole history of parliamentary bourgeois countries shows that the changes of ministry have only very little importance, for all effective work, all the administration, is in the hands of a gigantic army of bureaucrats. Now, this army is impregnated to the marrow with a spirit essentially anti-democratic, it is attached by thousands and thousands of ties to the big property holders and to the bourgeoisie, on whom it depends in every sphere. This army swims in a bourgeois atmosphere from which it is absolutely impossible for it to escape. Bound by immobile, mummified forms it is unable to modify in anything its habits of thoughts, feeling, and action."

"It is based . . . on certain privileges reserved to the functions of state; by the intervention of banks, the upper-grade bureaucrats become subservient to finance-capital, of which they are, to a certain degree, the agents, whose interests they defend and influence they propagate."

"To believe by means of this state machinery such social transformation as the suppression without compensation of the big property holders in the cereal monopoly, etc., can be brought about is utterly to delude oneself, and is at the same time to fool the people."

IMPERIALISTS FEAR MONTH OF MAY IN CHINA

Three Holidays Looked Upon with Concern

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, China, April 29—The foreign invaders who have occupied Peking are quite concerned over May, the month in which there is so much "red" activity among the student youth of China. There are three dates in May that make the guilty servants of imperialism quake in their boots, and cause them to wonder what will happen.

In that month the students will be active on May 1, which has come to have a new "red" meaning to them. On May 9 is "Humiliation Day, a reminder of Japan's brutal ultimatum to an unarmed nation in connection with the "twenty-one demands" in 1915. And again, not least, the memorial day of the shooting of the students in the streets of Shanghai by the police, May 30, 1925.

Australian Cotton Is Threat to U. S. Market

LONDON, April 29—Cotton production in Australia has come to stay. The progress is slow but sure, according to G. Evans, director of cotton culture, "it will be necessary to grow a cotton that will command a considerable premium over American unless the price for the latter increases decidedly."

"The large plantation idea is not considered profitable and production is by small planters and tending that way more and more. There is an increasing desire to try and develop the cotton manufacturing industry in Australia."

With Australia, Argentine, Egypt, Southern Russia, India and others increasing their cotton production yearly the Southern States of the United States will find competition in the world market very formidable.

If the Coliseum proves too small for the Chicago May Day demonstration, we'll have to put up our own hall.

FARMERS' INTERNATIONAL GREETS AMERICAN WORKERS AND FARMERS ON MAY DAY

The Farmers' International greets the workers and farmers of America on May Day, pointing out to them the need for a united farmer-labor front to carry on a constant war against capitalism. It greets THE DAILY WORKER for its efforts in strengthening the unity of the farmers and workers. The greeting sent by the Farmers' International follows:

Greet Farmers and Workers

ON the day of the International Festival of the workers the presidium of the Farmers' International sends its fraternal greetings to the foremost newspapers of the working class of America. The last years of serve agrarian crises have indicated to the toiling farmers of the United States the only way towards emancipation from under the dictatorship of the dollarocracy is in an alliance with the proletariat of the cities and the militant organ of the workers of the United States, THE DAILY WORKER, which has lately begun to devote such considerable attention to the condition of the toiling farmers and to the creation of the united front of the farmers and its co-ordination with the workers' front.

Greet DAILY WORKER.

The millions of organized toiling farmers thruout the world, represented by the Farmers' International, express their firm conviction that the DAILY WORKER, the militant organ of the workers, will continue to gain the confidence of the toiling masses of the farmers in the United States by allocating to them the utmost attention in its columns and by persistently advocating the immortal idea of the united farmer-labor front, which constitutes the only efficacious weapon in the struggle against the united front of capitalism. The huge circulation of the capitalist press in America makes it incumbent upon THE DAILY WORKER, as the organizing force, to direct all its efforts towards becoming the mass newspaper of not only the proletariat, but also of its most faithful ally—the toiling masses of the farmers.

Need Close Alliance.

The presidium of the Farmers' International sends thru your newspaper ardent greetings to the workers of America, who have now begun to fight against the dollarocracy for the agrarian interests of the farmers, and it appeals to all the toiling farmers, who have realized that their only salvation from exploitation is the close alliance with the working class and the joint struggle for the emancipation of the toilers in America and thruout the world, to strengthen the ties with the working class and its vanguard the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Farmers' International draws the especial attention of all the members of the Workers (Communist) Party to the fact that the bourgeoisie is endeavoring in every way to retain its influence over the farmers, and that, consequently, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for this mighty ally—the toiling farmers—is the struggle for the victory of the working class as well as of the toiling farmers.

The slogan of the day should therefore be:

The united front of the farmers against the dollarocracy.

The consolidation of the united farmers' front with the united workers' front.

Long live the united front of the toilers of city and farm!

Farmers and workers of all countries, unite!

On behalf of the presidium:

Dombal, Acting General Secretary,
Orlov, Organizing Secretary.

May Day in the Rubber Industry

By ISRAEL AMTER.

AMONG the industries that need organizing, the rubber industry is prominent. Altho the American Federation of Labor has been trying to organize the 139,000 rubber workers in the United States, it has succeeded in organizing only about 900.

The rubber industry is practically a one-town industry, being concentrated in Akron, Ohio. There we have the gigantic factories of Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, Miller, Seiberling and many other smaller plants. All of them employ tens of thousands of workers, who are working under "modern conditions." What does this mean?

There is practically no skill in the rubber trade any more. The work has been so subdivided, that, with the addition of modern machinery, any worker can be broken into the manipulations with a few hours' training. Speed-up is the order of the day, and cuts are ever present. "Efficiency" methods, which have come into vogue in the last ten years, but which have been refined in the past two years, reign here supreme.

THERE are 18,000,000 autos in use in the United States, and these vehicles are part consumers of the 900,000,000 pounds of crude rubber used in the United States annually. Altho the production of rubber goods is more stable than that of autos—this being due to the fact that when new automobiles are not put into use, the

old ones continue to consume rubber tires—nevertheless there are fluctuations in the trade. At the present time there is an overstock of rubber tires, due to the inclement weather.

The rubber industry shows the tremendous concentration of industry prevalent in other industries. And it is marked also by absentee ownership. In addition we find a linking up of some of the concerns of the rubber industry with other industries, which lead directly to Wall Street. Thus the Goodyear Rubber Company is under the domination of Dillon, Read & Co., who recently bought out the Dodge Bros. Co. of automobile fame. Dillon, Read & Co. are located in Wall Street, and are part of the financial concern that is now financing Germany, thru a loan of \$100,000,000.

THE rise in the price of rubber due to the monopoly which England practically has on the production of raw rubber, led the rubber concerns to raise the price of manufactured products. The result was that in spite of the price of raw rubber—against which the rubber manufacturers and Secretary of Commerce Hoover hypocritically howled and which they threatened to break by reprisals and by the production of rubber in other parts of the world, notably by the Philippines, Hawaii, Liberia, Arizona, etc., the manufacturers still did not suffer in their own pocketbooks.

The following table shows the development of the industry:

Company	1925 Sales	1924 Sales	1925 Profits	1924 Profits
Goodyear			\$21,000,000	\$12,141,000
Goodrich	\$136,000,000	109,000,000	12,744,000	8,522,000
U. S. Rubber	208,000,000	172,000,000	17,309,000	8,368,000
Firestone			12,800,000	9,000,000

If one compares the sales, one finds that Goodrich sold 25 per cent more goods in 1925 than in 1924, but earned 50 per cent higher profits. U. S. Rubber sold 16 per cent more goods, but earned 100 per cent higher profits. Goodyear increased their profits by 75 per cent, Firestone by 50 per cent. All the protests about the monopoly of rubber by Great Britain—as if the United States does not monopolize on cotton, copper, etc.—mean nothing. They were merely a cloak to cover up the highway robbery which the rubber companies are practicing on the public—and the workers.

The workers earn \$5 to \$550 a day. There are many young workers and many women. There is close watching in the factories, to prevent the workers from talking or taking any steps toward organization.

NEITHER Goodyear, Goodrich nor any of the other companies, however, can prevent the workers from organizing. There is a movement on foot to organize the entire rubber industry on an industrial basis. This work is being done in addition to the organization work undertaken by the A. F. of L. The experiences of the strike of 1923 have not been forgotten, and the workers are learning new methods. The Goodyear company may

have its Welfare Association, with its senate and assembly, but the workers know that it is a fake. These company unions have brought no benefit to the workers, nor have they blinded them to the fact that having no power, these "legislators" are only means whereby the bosses can get suggestions for improving production at no expense to themselves, without doing anything that will in the least harm the bosses or help the workers.

The workers have learned to hate rubber, with its cuts, speed-ups, spying, etc. Once they are organized, these workers, a great part of whom are foreign-born workers, will fight. The higher profits of the manufacturers talk loud. The workers will insist upon having a good part of them.

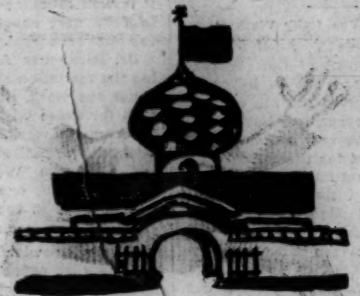
Mexican Farmers Raid Town.

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—Armed farmers attacked Bustamante, Vera Cruz, today and killed the mayor, a member of the chamber of deputies and four civilians. The armed men raided the town, attacked the city hall and fled before their capture was possible.

They'll be talking about it for the entire year. The first May Day demonstration in the Coliseum.

THE BIG PRIZE

In the Third Annual
NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN
Ending July 4



A TRIP TO MOSCOW!



THIS WAY—

The country is divided into fifteen districts. Every district is set a certain quota giving all an equal chance. The district securing the highest percentage of its quota will elect a worker to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in MOSCOW—ALL EXPENSES PAID.

The Election

Only those are entitled to vote who have points to their credit. Names of all these and their votes will be published and ballots will be sent to them. Each point will count for a vote.

No one can be a candidate for the trip to Moscow unless he has secured 1,000 points (10 yearly subs to THE DAILY WORKER—or equivalent).

AND THIS WAY—

In addition to the district reaching the highest percentage of its quota every district which secures a total of 40,000 points to its credit will also be entitled to elect from among the individuals who score more than 1,000 points one comrade to make the trip to Moscow.

The Book

A 24-page pamphlet sent free on request will tell you how you can be a candidate and also win other prizes. Send for it and

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WORKERS! DOWN TOOLS ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, MAY FIRST, AND JOIN THE MARCHING THRONGS OF LABOR



Special Edition for International May Day, 1926

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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AMERICAN LABOR! ORGANIZE TO FIGHT CAPITALISTS!

MAY DAY MANIFESTO OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

THE record of another year of labor's struggle against the exploitation and rule of the capitalists and for a higher standard of life lies before the American workers.

The American capitalists are taking the loot of imperialist domination of the entire world. Their super-profits enable them to make concessions to certain sections of labor, but the bitter exploitation to which they are subjecting the great mass of the workers is driving an increasing number of workers into revolt.

During the past year 150,000 anthracite miners were forced into a six months' strike in order to protect themselves against the aggression of the bosses and to prevent a reduction of their standard of life.

At the present time 16,000 textile workers in Passaic are engaged in a fight against the unbearable conditions which the employers are endeavoring to force upon them.

In New York City, 12,000 furriers are fighting for improvement of their lot and for the right to have a voice in shaping the conditions in the industry to which they give their labor.

These struggles show that the capitalist employers' effort to fool the workers into believing that their interests are the same as the bosses and thus hitch them to the capitalist machine, thru all sorts of schemes of co-operation between capital and labor, are not succeeding. In spite of these efforts, the struggle for a decent standard of life drives the workers to resort to their own organized power in the fight against the capitalists.

Government Against the Workers.

THESE new struggles of the workers against their capitalist employers have again brought to light the role which the government plays.

Since the end of the war, the government has intervened in every great struggle between the workers and the bosses and used its power to beat the workers into submission.

It used the injunction against the miners in 1919; it used the federal soldiers against the steel workers in the same year; the infamous Daugherty injunction was used against the railroad workers in 1922 and every coal mining state put soldiers in the mines in the same year in the fight against the miners.

In the present struggle of textile workers of Passaic, the governmental power is being used most openly and brutally against the workers. Passaic, today, is a repetition of Lawrence and Paterson in 1912.

The police brutally beat the workers. The leaders of the strike were arrested and are held under exorbitant bail under trumped-up charges. The right of freedom of speech, press and assembly is abolished. Injunctions issued at the demand of the bosses make new crimes for which the workers can be prosecuted.

THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE NEVER HAD A CLEARER DEMONSTRATION THAT THE GOVERNMENTAL POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF THEIR EXPLOITERS AND IS OPENLY USED TO DEFEAT THEIR STRUGGLES FOR A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIFE.

The experiences of the workers in the struggles of 1919 and 1922 developed a wide-spread movement for the formation of a labor party, which would fight the workers' political battle and for a workers' and farmers' government. This movement for a party of workers in alliance with the farmers did not reach its goal because of its betrayal by the La Follette progressive forces.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE WORKERS IN THE STRIKES OF THE LAST YEAR AGAIN EMPHASIZE THE NEED OF A LABOR PARTY TO FIGHT THE POLITICAL BATTLES OF LABOR.

THE WORKERS MUST TAKE OUT OF THE HANDS OF THEIR CAPITALIST ENEMIES THE GOVERNMENTAL POWER. THEY CAN ONLY PREVENT THE REPETITIONS OF THE RECORD OF PASSAIC BY STRUGGLE TO

TAKE THE GOVERNMENTAL POWER INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND USE IT TO SUPPORT THEIR STRUGGLES IN PLACE OF HAVING IT USED AGAINST THEM.

Carrying Out the Capitalist Program.

THE government has not only fought the workers in their great industrial struggles during the past year, but thru the congressional legislations it has supported in every instance, capitalists in the exploitation of the workers.

Thru the new tax laws it has relieved the great capitalists of this country from paying hundreds of millions in taxes.

It has supported the entry of the United States into the world court in order to more effectively use the power of this country in the collection of the loans and interest of the great banking houses.

It has maintained high tariff for the protection of the great industrial organizations who use this protection in order to rob the workers and farmers.

It is turning over hundreds of millions of dollars produced by American workers to the fascist tyranny in Italy which is destroying all labor organizations there in the war debt settlement.

The proposed legislation for the registration, photographing and fingerprinting of foreign born workers is a means of further enslavement of the whole working class.

It has passed legislation covering the relation of the workers with the railroad owners which practically takes out of the hands of the workers the right to strike.

It has before it legislation which would make it possible for the government to conscript labor for work in the industries in the new imperialist war toward which the imperialist struggle of the great capitalist countries are developing.

No Aid to Farmers.

THE farmers of the United States are in another period of crisis and have appealed in vain to the capitalist government for aid. The government uses its power to aid the international bankers. It uses its power to relieve the great capitalists from taxation; it uses its power to protect highly profitable industries thru the tariff; but it does not and will not use its power to aid the farmers to secure a decent standard of life in reward for their labor upon the land.

International Labor on the March!

THE fight which the workers and farmers in the United States are engaged in today against their capitalist exploiters is part of an international struggle of the workers against the capitalist class.

The workers and peasants of Russia have won this struggle. They have overthrown the tyrannical government which maintained the system of exploitation in Russia and for more than eight years have held the governmental power in their own hands. They are using this governmental power in support of the interests of the great masses of workers and peasants of Russia and to build a new social order free from the exploitation of capitalism.

The workers of Germany under the leadership of the Communist Party are fighting the battle for workers' government and the abolition of exploitation. German industry in spite of the much heralded Dawes' Plan is again in a deep crisis with millions of workers unemployed. The spirit of revolt is rising.

In France the financial crisis growing out of the war is undermining French capitalism. It is the workers who are bearing the suffering resulting from inflation. They are organizing their power for the struggle for relief from these conditions.

English capitalism has not recovered from the blows dealt it during the war. It is on the downgrade with more than a million workers permanently unemployed. The English workers are beginning to understand that there is no hope for relief for them under the capitalist system and consequently there is developing a powerful movement for a revolutionary class struggle to seize the power of the government and to abolish the capitalist system. The great miners' strike which is impending is a symptom of this movement of the British workers.

Practically in every capitalist country of Europe, the workers are on the march. They have learned the lesson that

they must organize their own power—that they must fight their own battles—that there can be no peace between the capitalists and the working class.

A Labor Program.

THESE lessons and the experiences of the workers of this country as well as the lessons of the experiences of the workers of other capitalist countries point to the road which the American workers must travel in order to secure for themselves a higher standard of life and to abolish the exploitation and oppression of the capitalists.

The goal of more of the product of their labor for the workers—better homes, better food, better clothing, more education and recreation—can only be achieved by the workers thru organized struggle as a class against the capitalist exploiters.

The next step which the workers must take to unite and organize their power, are:

1. To enter the 1926 state and congressional elections on the basis of independent political action by the workers in alliance with the farmers. A united front labor ticket must be nominated in every state and congressional district to represent the interests of the workers and their fight to take the governmental power into their own hands. All workers' organizations, including the trade unions and political parties, fraternal and benefit societies should unite to place such independent united front labor tickets in the field. The nomination of such a ticket should be a step toward the formation of the labor party to represent labor's interest on the political field.

2. The existing trade unions must be made militant organs of struggle for the workers' interests. The policy of co-operation with the employers' company unions, stock-buying schemes—all of which are tricks of the capitalists to tie the workers—should be rejected. The labor unions must be instruments for the workers' struggle against the bosses in the shops, mines, factories and mills. We cannot win labor's battles for day to day improvements in wages and working conditions unless they are cut loose from the bosses control thru militant organizations for workers' struggle. The amalgamation of the trade unions into industrial unions will greatly strengthen the power of the workers in this fight.

3. The great mass of the American workers in the factories, mines and mills are as yet unorganized. Less than one-fourth of the workers belong to trade unions. The remaining three-fourths—mainly in the great basic industries, have no organization to fight their battles. The organization of these millions of workers is a matter of life or death for the American workers. As long as these millions remain unorganized, there can be no great advance by American labor. The whole of the existing organized labor movement must give its attention and its resources to the campaign of organizing the unorganized. The unorganized workers must take the initiative to form shop, mill and factory committees as a beginning of their organization.

Forward in the Struggle!

ON May Day, 1926, tens of millions of workers are celebrating Labor's International Holiday. They are sending broadcast over the world, the message that the workers are no longer satisfied to be the exploited and oppressed servants of the capitalist class. They have made Labor's Declaration of Independence. They have declared that the future belongs to Labor. It alone can build a better social order and give a higher standard of life to those who produce wealth.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the American workers to join in this forward march of the international labor movement. It calls upon them to organize their class power and fight for their class interests.

Forward with a United Front Labor Ticket in the 1926 elections!

Forward to the Labor Party!
Forward to Militant Industrial Unions of the Workers!
Organize the Unorganized Workers!
Forward to the struggle for the Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers (Communist) Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

3 FUR WORKERS ARRESTED AND BRUTALLY BEAT

Released on \$25,000
Bail

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 28.—Three fur workers arrested on Monday, April 19, for picketing a shop in Rockville Center, L. I., were released from Mineola Jail on Saturday and at Union Headquarters this morning told of the guerrilla tactics which police officers of Nassau county employed against them. M. Bessoff, Leo Franklin and M. L. Malkin were held without bail until last Saturday, when thru the efforts of the union and its attorney they were released on \$25,000 each.

Third Degree.
Third degree methods were used on N. Bessoff and after hours of grilling he was forced to sign his name to a confession which he did not make and which is utterly untrue. The union will contest the use of this in trial of the workers which is set for next Monday, May 3.

Detailed Statement.
M. L. Malkin has written a detailed statement of the treatment given him and his fellow workers as follows: "We were taken down to Rockville Center police station (after being arrested for picketing) and were locked up in cells while waiting for examination by the police. About two hundred detectives and police officials visited the prisoners and made all kinds of threats.

Held Incommunicado.
"We were kept in cells until about 10 o'clock that night, without being allowed to call anybody, in direct violation of the law which states a prisoner may make two calls. Then we were handcuffed and taken to Nassau county police headquarters at Mineola, L. I. As soon as we arrived there we were told to take off our hats and coats and were searched after which the detective wiped the floor with our hats and coats. We were then taken to a large room. Bessoff was taken away and about half an hour later I was told to get into the same room to which he had been taken. Five detectives entered with me.

Beat Prisoners.
"They started to slug me with a rubber hose, blackjack, fists, feet. After they asked me a question they would start to beat me again. They kept that up for about two and a half hours, and then I was told to go upstairs. While going up the stairs there was a lineup of detectives, and each one took a kick at me until I reached the fingerprint room. They started to slug me again. This lasted for about an hour. Then my fingerprints were taken, and I was taken downstairs again. There I met my friend again with black and blue marks all over his body from the treatment he had received. In this room there were only two benches and a washbasin. We stayed there all night, and were not given anything to eat.

Continue Torture.
"The next day we were visited by detectives every half hour, and every time they saw us they either kicked us in the stomach or punched us. At about 1:30 in the afternoon the district attorney came in, and his first words were, 'Are you the bums that were doing all the beating-up in this colony?' He then used vile language to us. At 3 o'clock we were taken in front of the judge to plead, after which we were bonded over to the prison ward.

"I am now suffering with pains all over my body, especially in the hips and back as a result of the treatment given me."

Rob Four Filling Stations.
PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—Within a space of a half hour two unmasked bandits held up four Standard Oil filling stations here today and escaped with over \$1,000.

At each station they kidnapped the attendant and took all four of them to Madison Park in the outskirts of the city, where they were thrown from the bandits' car. The robbers escaped.

Are the Left Wingers Disrupters?

By BERT MILLER.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—A month ago two conferences were called in the city of Boston for the relief of the Passaic strikers. The one, called the Greater Boston Conference, was a so-called left wing conference, called by the Capmakers' Union, a leading left wing organization of the city of Boston. To this conference all workers' organizations were freely admitted without question. The other conference, called by the Jewish Socialist Verband and the New England district of the socialist party, was attended by many organizations in the needle trades, and among the fraternal organizations.

At the first conference, a proposal was made that a negotiations committee approach the second conference

in order to merge the two bodies into one united organization. This committee has been at work now for some time and it has finally accomplished its purpose. The two organizations have united under the name of the United Massachusetts Relief Committee. N. J. A joint executive committee has been elected and a joint staff of officers. The committee is now at work organizing a house-to-house collection for the textile strikers and it is sending an appeal to all working class organizations in the city of Boston.

The experience during these negotiations prove concretely that the left wing of the labor movement sincerely and earnestly desires unity in all of labor's activity, and that it is willing to do everything to attain that end.

CLASS STRUGGLE VOID IN I.L.G.W.U. MAY DAY CALL

Get Poetic About Spring,
Forget Workers' Needs

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—A storm of protest is sweeping the ranks of the garment workers of Boston at the shameful manner in which the right wing administration of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is advertising its May Day celebration. For years the I. L. G. W. U. has kept true to the class struggle. Its press, its literature, and even its constitution has breathed the spirit of Karl Marx, and the class conflict. For years the workers of the I. L. G. W. U. have celebrated May Day, the international labor holiday, in this spirit.

What was the workers' surprise and chagrin to find the union's celebration advertised this year in the following despicable manner: "Winter has gone, the snow has melted away, and the spring brings an awakening of nature. We shall soon see the trees clothed with leaves, fields covered in green, and the brooks and rivulets, teem with life again. Spring always brings hope.

"The First of May always symbolized the passing of winter and the coming of spring." This bunk is being fed to the workers, while 18,000 textile workers are on the picket line, facing daily the threat of the police club, and the pangs of starvation, while more than a million English workers are unemployed, while the fascist terror rages in Italy, and while the guns of the imperialist powers are attempting to crush the workers of China.

The garment workers will demand the withdrawal of this disgraceful circular. They will demand that May Day in Boston be celebrated in the name of the class struggle and not of bourgeois sentimentality at the coming of spring.

Jap Plute Press Combines.
TOKIO, Japan, April 27.—Seventy-five of Japan's largest newspapers have formed what they call "Nippon Shimbun Rengo. Translated into English it means The Associated Press of Japan.

MANY BIG MAY DAY MEETINGS ARE PLANNED FOR NEW YORK DISTRICT

Open Air Meetings, New York City.
All open air meetings will start about 7:30 p. m., due to the fact that all the indoor meetings are held in the afternoon. 100th St. and 8th Ave.—Weinstone, Markoff, Cocking, Jampolsky, Landy and others.
10th St. and 2nd Ave.—Carl Brodsky, C. E. Powers, Jos. Zack, Harry Fox and others.
Rutgers Square—Jewish speakers of prominence.
Store and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn—Cesario, Rosenberg, Ella Wolf, Mitnik and others.
Grand St. Extension, Williamsburg—Nesin, Primoff, Rosen, Undjuz, Potash and others.
163rd St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx—Markoff, Blankenstein, Belle Robins, Pollock, Peer and others.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Amalgamated Temple, 21 Arion Place, Ruthenberg, Dunne.
New York City, Mecca Temple, 56th St. and 8th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne.
Also a meeting at Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave., Ruthenberg, Dunne.

SUBS RECEIVED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL National Daily Worker Builders' Campaign

Subs of April 22, 23 and 24.

Points	Total
N. Esterberg, E. Weymouth, Mass.	100
Albert Barnas, Hudson, Mass.	45
Elise Pultur, Readville, Mass.	295
E. Strand, Rosindale, Mass.	100
Lauri Laakkonen, West Quincy, Mass.	10
R. Shohan, Boston, Mass.	200
L. Miller, Rovers, Mass.	40
Ida Miller, Rovers, Mass.	40
Stanley Brat, Boston, Mass.	20
John Stenmark, Boston, Mass.	20
Bertalan Skapinets, Perth Amboy, N. J.	100
S. Blumensweig, Comstock, N. Y.	75
John Stanley, Elizabeth, N. J.	20
A. Gattis, Hartford, Conn.	100
New York City	10
Asworth	10
P. B. Cowdry	20
Vetta Davis	120
Marian Emerson	20
N. Fishman	100
Zolton Freedman	90
M. Goodman	20
Ben Green	10
L. E. Katterfeld	340
Jennie Katz	20
John Kieban	105
Albert Modiano	45
G. O. Peterson	170
A. Serebreny	20
S. Stevens	20
August Warden	20
Chas. Kondila, Paterson, N. J.	100
O. A. Krampitz, Yonkers, N. Y.	100
Adam Broosky, Shinnston, W. Va.	10
Philadelph	10
S. Havis	20
Joseph Margulious	45
Through City	100
Leo Kuppilo, Monessen, Pa.	100
John Virestek, Pittsburgh	100
Bishop Brown, Gallien, Ohio	100
G. Rukavina, Akron, Ohio	10
Through City Agent	45
S. R. Bedford	100
Elmer	100
Joe Feist	100
Tilda Kestel	85
A. Menich	100
Simon Tuck	100
Toledo, Ohio	100
G. O. Kametkey	100
E. Miller	100
Gustave Vassberg	100
John Steinberg	100
Ohio	45
Detroit, Mich.	45
Steve Anderson	45
E. J. Balint	100
Ansel Honnola	45
D. Lukacs	100
John Palchick	20
Arthur Parent	10
Through City	115
T. Cholewick, Brookfield, Ill.	45
Chicago, Ill.	300
John Heindrickson	700
Louis Hochheim	100
B. Rabinovich	20
Rebecca Sackarow	45
John Sakatos	45
Anna Solomon	20
Heindrickson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	45
Leo G. Walewicz, Minneapolis, Minn.	45
Joseph Schollart, New Salem, N. Dak.	10
Auguste Fauvergue, Girard, Kan.	100
R. R. Kahle, Outlook, Mont.	100
Jay Fox, Lakeway, Wash.	100
Wm. O. Post, Los Gatos, Calif.	100
G. W. Harris, Soldiers Home, Calif.	20
Berkeley, Calif.	100
Seo. A. Ellis	10
R. B. Wilson	10
Harry Shanuk, Los Angeles, Calif.	20
T. W. Allen, Corona, N. M.	100
S. V. Anagnostis, Atlanta, Ga.	100

"Kisses of Hypocrites."
"Ere the kisses of the hypocrites dried on their cheeks these statesmen were whispering to each other how to freeze out Germany a few months later, while others were coming to understandings in the way of allowing another to rape smaller territories."

The above is Leon Trotsky's comment on the kiss by Premier Briand of France on the cheek of Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain during the recent league of nations meet wherein they failed to admit Germany into the league.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from

SECTION 6
WORKERS PARTY

LOCAL BOSTON

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from

SECTION 5
Street Nuclei 1 and 2

BOSTON, MASS.

PROSECUTOR IS KILLED WITH 2 BEER RUNNERS

Machine Gun Used in
Gang War

The mixture of illicit booze peddling and politics in Chicago produced another crop of murder victims Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The latest victims are:

William McSwiggen, assistant to State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, and one of the political henchmen of the Crowe-Bartlett machine. James J. Doherty, leader of a Cicero beer running gang in competition with the surviving members of the Genna gang.

Thomas Duffy, Cicero saloon-keeper and precinct committeeman of the Crowe-Bartlett political machine.

A fourth man, believed to be "Klon-dike" O'Donnell, the running partner of Doherty, escaped.

Assassinate Machine Gun.
For the second time within a few weeks the machine gun was used in Chicago's gangland murders. It was such a weapon that was used Tuesday night.

McSwiggen, with Doherty, Duffy and the unidentified person who escaped, were touring in the vicinity of Cicero in the car owned by the assistant state's attorney when a heavily curtained car drove alongside of it and the rattle of machine gun fire began. The assistant prosecutor's car came to a standstill and some witnesses report that fire was returned.

Bodies Removed From Scene.
Conflicting stories regarding the events following the murders have made it impossible to ascertain precisely what happened. One witness says that two men in a parked car across the street from the scene of the shooting immediately gathered up the bodies of the prosecutor and the beer runner, Doherty, and drove away in their car. Both bodies were found an hour later in a field near Berwyn. Duffy, the third victim, was found on the scene and was taken to a hospital where he died a few hours later without regaining consciousness.

Crowe "Dumbfounded."
State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, notorious labor-hater, union hall raider and head of the political clique of which McSwiggen and Duffy were bright and shining lights is reported to be "dumbfounded" at the murders. The police have a number of more or less plausible guesses regarding the cause of the slaying.

Those familiar with the mixture of bribery and beer running which has become one of the outstanding social factors in Chicago view it as a phase of the warfare between the Doherty-O'Donnell gang of beer runners and their competitors, the Genna gang, for a monopoly of their highly protected and lucrative business.

Officials state that McSwiggen's presence in the company of such men as Doherty and Duffy is not clear. He once prosecuted both of them for the murder of Eddie Tanel, a Cicero resort keeper. However, it is recalled that the evidence seemed to vanish when the trial approached and the two gangsters were acquitted in short order.

Facts seem to indicate a close connection between the state's attorney's office and the rival of the beer running Gennas.

Considerable light is shed on the intimate connection between the prosecutors and the gangsters in the fact that Duffy called at the home of McSwiggen and the prosecutor took him in his car—a Lincoln sedan—and left, telling his parents that he was going to Berwyn to "play cards." That was the last heard of him until the shooting.

As usual the civic leaders of the bourgeoisie are indignant and women's clubs and similar organizations have "boasted their services to the state's attorney's office."

Civic "Leaders" Indignant.
A wild orgy of arrests by police followed the murders and there are some 200 already in jails in Chicago and Cicero in order to create the fiction of striving to clean up the gangsters, most of whom are well protected by various political machines and who terrify voters during elections and engage in ballot box stealing and other devices that aid the political crooks retain power.

Ancient Flat Building Burns; 4 Negroes Die

Four persons lost their lives and several others were probably fatally burned in a fire which destroyed the Angeles apartments here early today. All of the dead and injured are Negroes. The building stood in the heart of the "black belt" at 35th and State streets. It was built during the world's fair and contained seventy apartments. The property damage was slight.

The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the floors above. Many of the 250 occupants became panic-stricken and leaped from upper floors. Three were killed in making the fatal jump to the ground. There were no fire escapes.

Cahanism Has Grip on The Socialist Party as It Meets in Pittsburgh, Pa.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE socialist party faces another national convention. It will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., during the period incidental to labor's world revolutionary holiday, International Labor Day.

This convention of the socialist party will attract attention thru the reflected glory of Eugene V. Debs, who has given to his party whatever life it retains. It also meets under the foul odium brought down upon it by the leadership and financial support of Abraham Cahan, the Bolshevik-baiting editor of the New York Jewish Daily (socialist) Forward, abettor of slugging and gangsterism against militants in the needle trades unions.

Two years ago, at the convention of the socialist party held in Chicago, Debs was made the chairman and the leader of the party, in the hour that Rafael Abramovich, the Russian counter-revolutionary, was touring the country under socialist auspices. Abramovich was received as an honored guest at the socialist gathering.

Since the Chicago convention, instead of driving the militants in the Communist, out of the needle trades organizations and other unions, as they had threatened to do, the socialists themselves have been compelled gradually to relinquish their leadership bulwark by expulsions. The left wing is directing the strike of 12,000 furriers in New York City. The left wing is in power in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in New York City. The left wing is powerful in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

But at what cost? Everywhere the socialist Daily Forward has fought the left wing not with reason and arguments, but with guns and blackjacks. Peaceful meetings have been broken up thru the use of gangster tactics. The work of the union has been sabotaged. Even the struggle of the workers against the bosses, as in the furriers' strike, has been undermined and thus made more difficult.

There are strong elements within the socialist party in New York City that overcame their early hesitation and finally joined in support not only of the furriers' strike but also of the struggle of the 16,000 mill workers in Passaic, now in the fourth week of their war against wage reductions. It remains to be seen whether these elements will come to the front at Pittsburgh against Cahanism, and just how much support they will receive from Debs, the leader of the party.

This situation in which the socialists now find themselves is a direct outgrowth of the original hostile at-

IOWA FARMERS RESENTFUL OF WALL STREET

Council Bluffs Papers' Opinion

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 28.—Mr. Lavender of Rockwell City, Ia., a former member of the Iowa assembly, was invited to subscribe to "The Wall Street Journal" and replied: "Anything coming from Wall Street would not live out here among our farmers thru twenty-four hours."

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil answers him by distributing the blame for the farmers' condition in Iowa:

"This is exactly the relation between Iowa and Wall Street. During the war years Iowa farmers doubled their mortgage indebtedness. As their prosperity increased they increased their borrowing. The prosperity of the farmer was passed along to the money lender. Both prospered together. Then war-inflated prices receded. Crop prices dropped to pre-war levels. Land values receded. Farmers found difficulty in meeting their obligations. Banks failed because of frozen assets. People who loaned money found difficulty in collecting interest.

"Today manufacturers in the east are suffering because of the shortened buying power of the farmers in Iowa. Our interest—in all sections of the country among all classes of our people—are inseparably bound together."

Assassinate Bishops.

BERLIN, April 27.—Archbishop Ballewsky, one of the organizers of the new Ukrainian church, and several other bishops have been assassinated at a church congress being held at a monastery in Lublin, according to reports reaching here by way of Warsaw. The assassins are said to have invaded the congress, carried out their work and escaped unrecognized.

ITALIANS HOLD ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION

To Decry Deportation
of Italian Exiles

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 28.—The league of Italian Political Exiles will stage a great anti-fascist demonstration on Sunday, May 2nd, 2 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St. The call for the meeting tells of exiles being arrested in this country and held for deportation to "the land of the dead" where the black fascist bands are waiting to commit more crimes.

Many Speakers.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Elizabeth Gurley Lyman, Enes Sorrenti, Carlo Trenci, Pietro Allegria and Dr. Carlo Fama will be the speakers. The speakers represent different worker organizations who are uniting in a joint protest against recent attempts to deport Italian workers. It is reported that the worker has already been deported without public notice.

Mussolini's Orders.
The call to the meeting states, "Mussolini has begun his attempts to crush the anti-fascist movement in America. The Italian embassy, the consuls, the newspapers and the fascist groups have received orders to denounce to the authorities all those who have come to America because of the criminal fascist persecution."

Furriers' Union Will
Appeal Strike Cases

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Furriers Union is planning to appeal the case of 5 strikers who were heavily sentenced in Jefferson Market Court this morning when they were not represented by counsel. I. Shapiro, chairman of the law committee said, "We went to Magistrate Henry N. Goodman this morning before court opened and explained that our attorney, Abraham Goodman is sick in bed and we would like to have all our cases postponed for 48 hours.

Magistrate Goodman absolutely refused our request for postponement, and he proceeded with the strikers' case without any lawyer present. Lester Satali of 235 54th St. and Philip Cogan of 517 West 13th street were sentenced to 60 days each on charges of assault, and Sam Mailman was given a sentence of 10 days for disorderly conduct. Two other strikers were fined \$50 and \$25 each. The union will appeal all of these cases at once."

BOSTON TO HAVE HOUSE- TO-HOUSE COLLECTIONS FOR PASSAIC STRIKERS

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—Saturday and Sunday, May 1st and 2nd, the workers of Boston will again contribute to the relief of the Passaic strikers. House to house collections will be taken over the whole city under the auspices of the United Massachusetts Relief Committee for the textile strikers of Passaic. On Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock and on Sunday morning at 9:00 o'clock the collectors will assemble at the following stations from which they will start the collections: New International Hall, Roxbury; 62 Chambers street, West End; Labor Lyceum, Chelsea; Woodrow Avenue synagogue, Dorchester. Volunteers to aid in this work are urgently requested to call at the above address and aid in the work of supporting the New Jersey mill strikers who are putting up such a heroic fight against the despotism of the mill barons.

PHILADELPHIA CELEBRATION OF

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

Saturday, May First, 7 P. M.

MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets.

General Secretary of Workers (Communist) Party

C. E. RUTHENBERG
Wm. F. Dunne
Editor, The Daily Worker

N. H. Tallentire
District Organizer, W. P.

Al Schaap
For the Young Workers League

CONCERT
International Orchestra
Freiheit Gesangs Verein
Workers Mandolin Orchestra
Pioneer Chorus

ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Auspices, United Front May Day Committee.

The Biggest Bazaar of the Year in New York!

THE SECOND

Freiheit Bazaar

Most Novel Program!
Greatest Bargains! Biggest Surprises!
Music—Dancing—Refreshments

at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE,
67th St. and 3rd Ave., New York City

FRIDAY, April 30, 1926 75c
SATURDAY, May 1, 1926 \$1.00
SUNDAY, May 2, 1926 50c

Tickets at Freiheit Office, 30 Union Square, New York City.

N. Y. WORKERS RALLY FOR MAY DAY

STRIKERS LEND MILITANCY TO N.Y. MAY DAY

Furriers' Leader Will Speak at Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 29.—The Passaic strike and the Furriers' strike will color with their note of militant struggle and victory all the meetings to be held this Saturday for the annual May Day celebrations.
The big mass meeting at Cooper Union will receive its keynote from the presence of one of the leaders of one of these two struggles that are approaching a victorious conclusion as May Day approaches. Ben Gold, the leader of the striking furriers and one who symbolizes the new militant left wing leadership and strike tactics that have characterized the furriers' strike, will speak at the Cooper Union meeting in Jewish. The other speakers include C. E. Ruthenberg, Wm. F. Dunne, Chas. Krumbein, Bertram D. Wolfe and William W. Weinstein who will speak in English. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein and other organizations will furnish the musical portion of the program.

Open Air Meeting.
In the evening, there will be open air meetings at: 110th St. and 5th Ave., 10th St. and 2nd Ave., Rutgers Square, Manhattan; Stone and Pitkin Ave. and Grand St. Extension in Brooklyn; 163rd St. and Prospect Ave. in the Bronx. The American Negro Labor Congress will commemorate May Day by a celebration and dance at the Harlem Studio, 2350 Seventh Ave., on Saturday night at 9 p. m.

Other Cities.
There will be evening mass meetings in Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Plainfield and Union City, N. J., with Wolfe, Weinstein, Poyntz, Lifschitz, Falshtin, Blankenstein, Trachtenberg and others as speakers. There will be Saturday May Day meetings in New Haven, Hartford, Stamford and Waterbury, Conn., with Bentall, Grecht, Benjamin, Brady and others as the speakers, and Sunday afternoon meetings in Bridgeport and Springfield, with Coe-grove and Grecht as the speakers.

CELEBRATE MAY DAY TODAY, MAY 1, AT 1:30 P. M.

COOPER UNION

8th Street and 4th Avenue,
New York City

Freiheit Gesangs Verein
and other musical talent.

Speakers: Ruthenberg, Dunne, Weinstein,
Wolfe, Krumbein and others.

Admission 25 Cents.

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 2, affiliated with
"Labor Conference May Day Celebration 1926."

For Passaic Strikers

First Appearance of

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK

Conductor: Dr. Sigrid Prager, with 75 men
Soloists: Dorothy Adrian, soprano; Elsie Kirchgessner, pianist;
Max Bloch, tenor.

CARNEGIE HALL NEW YORK CITY

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 2:30 P. M.

Speakers: NORMAN THOMAS, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN,
FRANK BELLANCA. Chairman: ARTURO GIOVANNITTI.
Under auspices Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, Il Nuovo
Mondo and Italian Chamber of Labor.

Tickets at Italian Chamber of Labor, 231 East 14th St., Carnegie Hall.
\$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c.

SUB SECTION 10 A BROWNSVILLE
GREET THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS THRU
THE ONLY COMMUNIST ENGLISH DAILY
THE DAILY WORKER.
MORE POWER TO THE WORKING CLASS!

On May Day we look back on the past achievements.

On May Day we pledge ourselves to march forward to new achievements.

We shall KEEP the only English Communist Daily
—the GUIDE and CHAMPION of toiling, exploited
masses.

Our goal is COMMUNISM thru the SOCIAL REV-
OLUTION by the irresistible weapon: DICTATORSHIP
OF THE PROLETARIAT!

Members and Sympathizers
Workers (Communist) Party
of America,

HICKEY FREEMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

Greetings
from
LEO KLING
New York City

GREETINGS
from
SHOP NUCLEUS 2
Sub Section 5 E
New York City

Hail the DAILY WORKER, the
fighting, fearless newspaper of
the producing class of America.
Israel Josephson,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREETINGS TO THE
WORKING CLASS!
Knazick Levin Pokman
Wienriet Rishin Krample
Kaplan Istrosky Axolrod
Horowitz Rala Rapaport
Goldman Frankel Brooklyn,
Kulyn Porotnick N. Y.

GREETINGS
from
MATILDA SCHNEIDER

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SECTION 11 SUB SECT. A
International Branch 2
Brooklyn, N. Y.

We greet the working class
thru the
DAILY WORKER
SHOP NUCLEUS 1
New York City

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
JOHN BULATKIN
18 Van Nest Pl. N. Y. C.

Greetings to all workers of the
world on May First, 1926, from
Nuclei 3, Night Work Sub
Section.

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
Workers Party of America
Albany, N. Y.

GREETINGS
from
Sub Sec. 5C, Shop Nucleus 10.

ON THE FIRST OF MAY—INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

with the workers of the world we unite and
exclaim with all our might:

Long live the U. S. S. R.!

Long live the proletariat the world over who
will ultimately establish ONE BIG U. S. S. R.!

ROCHESTER SECTION COMMITTEE,
Workers (Communist) Party

P. Teem E. Honegger V. Steinert
S. Sugarman S. Rellin

SUB SECTION 1 A OF NEW YORK CITY
congratulates the Workers (Com-
munist) Party of America on its
effort toward the organization of
the workers of this country for
the Social Revolution.

J. L. COOPER, Organizer,
S. COHEN, Secretary.

THE WORKERS BOOKSHOP

36 Causeway St.
BOSTON, MASS.

All Radical Books and Publications

THE DAILY WORKER THE YOUNG WORKER
THE WORKERS MONTHLY THE YOUNG COMRADE

Publications of the Plebs League
BOOKS in RUSSIAN and GERMAN
Inprecorr

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

LONG LIVE THE UNITY

of the

WORKING CLASS!

Roxbury Lettish Club, Inc.,
Roxbury, Mass.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

Sub Section 5E, Shop Nucleus 4

New York City

THE BOYS OF ELDORADO RESTAURANT

Send Greetings

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD
ON MAY 1st, 1926

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

at the FINNISH WORKERS' HALL,
764—40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Saturday, May 1, 1926, at 8:30 P. M.

Prominent Speakers

MUSIC SONG DANCE
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices W. P. and F. C.

The Daily Worker BUILDERS' CLUB of BOSTON, MASS.

Sends Greetings This May Day
to all Daily Worker builders—to all workers—and
The Daily Worker

We pledge an army double our size next May Day
—a greater force to build our standard-bearer, The
DAILY WORKER, to be of even greater service to
the revolutionary labor movement

OUR OFFICE:

36 Causeway Street Boston, Mass.
R. SHOHAN
Boston Daily Worker Representative

We send greetings to all those
engaged in the struggle for the
overthrow of capitalism.

SUB SECTION 1 C

District 2

Workers Party of America.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

Sub Section 5 A

NEW YORK CITY

MAY DAY GREETINGS

SUB SECTION 1 B

Factory Nucleus 1

New York City

MAY DAY GREETINGS

SUB SECTION 10 A

New York City

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

More Pacifist Illusions

Thirty-seven prominent industrialists, alleged economists, labor fakirs and former government officials who now directly serve corporations engaged in producing war material are in conference at Geneva, seat of the league of nations, for the purpose of surveying the economic potentialities of the various governments of the world so the alignment of forces for the next war can be more accurately determined.

Of course, they do not say they are taking industrial inventory preparatory to war. Like all present-day imperialists they conceal their predatory interests beneath pacifist shibboleths. They announce that they meet for the purpose of drawing up preliminary plans "for solving the world's economic ills and remodeling the world's economic system" so as to make war more remote by removing the economic causes.

This is obviously an attempt of Britain to utilize its control of the league to create new alignments by raising the questions of tariff, distribution of surplus populations of European countries, the world prices of foodstuffs and also the question of coal and oil, territory it deals directly with specific means of production and distribution.

Obviously an economic conference it is in reality political, just as much so as was Locarno, the instead of devising pacts for Certainly the questions of tariff, immigration, food supplies, coal and oil are political.

That is one reason why the league did not consent to hold its conference outside Switzerland so delegates of the Soviet Union could attend. The league managers do not want their intrigues exposed to the world by the diplomats of the workers and peasants' government of Russia. At the same time the hypocritical imperialists pretend to desire the presence of Russia their actions belie their words as they know Moscow will not send its ambassadors into a country to be slaughtered by a government that openly condones assassination of Soviet envoys.

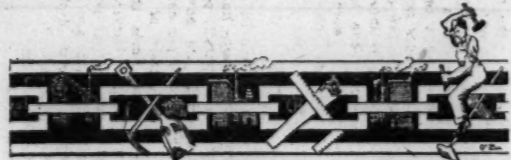
Chang—the Chinese Fascist

China, rich prey for the imperialist brigands of the world is now in the throes of the first stage of fascism, with the Manchurian butcher, General Chang Tso Lin as its Mussolini.

Backed by Japanese and British gold, Chang is trying to expel the Kuomintang (nationalist army) from the environs of Peking in order to hold that strategic point for his masters. His mercenaries are pillaging the city and establishing a terror after the detestable fascism of Italy. Labor unions and opposition newspapers are the object of his fury, the former are dispersed thru frightfulness and the editors of the latter are being murdered.

In spite of the protest of every Chinese journalist and the resentment of all China the editor of the nationalist *Peking Press*, Shao Piao-ping, was arrested Sunday night, tried at midnight before a drum-head court martial and assassinated at daybreak on Monday. Other journalists are in hiding while the murderous bands search all their known haunts for them.

All China is rising as one man against the atrocities of Chang. The Chinese masses are being drilled by officers of the Kuomintang. Labor throughout the world is watching China and hoping that the nationalist movement generates sufficient power to crush the menace of fascism, and expel the agents of imperialism whose meddling keeps that country in turmoil.



ON THE JOB IN THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN

Chicago Challenges New York.

Chicago, Ill.—The battle is on! The Builders' Club of Chicago has picked a fight deliberately and chose the biggest one they could find. Thru Sam Hammermark, Chicago Agent, the following telegram was sent to the New York Builders' Club:

"Executive Committee of Chicago DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, unanimously agreed to challenge New York City in the big drive for subscriptions. We are going to beat New York by at least a week in securing our full quota and then some."—Hammermark.

New York Answer Short and Sweet.

New York, N. Y.—L. E. Katterfeld, City Agent, on the part of the Builders' Club of New York (with a membership of 1,100) won't stand for any "back-talk." They answered the Chicago DAILY WORKER Builders like this:

"So's your old man. Try and do it."—Katterfeld. Now watch the sparks fly as these two big guns begin to fire in subscriptions in the race to Moscow!

The Berries—We Said!

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Gene Bechtold, City Agent, sends an order for twenty dollars worth of the special issue of THE DAILY WORKER to distribute at factory gates as an opening gun in the big campaign. This money was made at THE DAILY WORKER Strawberry Short Cake Party last Saturday. Twenty dollars worth of the paper will bring many new readers for THE DAILY WORKER... and that's the berries!

A New Florida Boom Is On!

Miami, Fla.—There is a big real estate boom on here now—and a boom in subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER is on the way. Thru the splendid efforts of Builder L. A. Weeks, the subscribers of "Our Daily" have met—will meet every week!—and will go out to get subs wherever they can be had. "We have a splendid group of comrades," writes L. A. Weeks. Three cheers for the group—on with the new Florida boom!

NEW KITCHEN FOR RELIEF OF CHILDREN

Arrange Concert for Strike Relief

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 28—Five thousand men and women of the working class gathered in Union Square Saturday in response to a call by the United Council of Working Class Women for the purpose of helping to get another Strikers' Children Kitchen started in Passaic, and the great throng gave vent by prolonged cheers to their feelings as the story of the strike and of the relief was told.

Kate Gilbow, secretary of the national council, was the first speaker. She related how the women had gone to the aid of the mothers now on strike and helped to feed their children so that the fight against the bosses might go on vigorously and be brought to a successful close. "All working class housewives should be interested in this great undertaking," said Mrs. Gilbow. "We are now feeding from three to five hundred children everyday in Passaic, and we must have another kitchen so we can feed at least a thousand children while this strike lasts. And when we get the second kitchen going we want to establish the third and if necessary a fourth."

Strikers Satisfied. "There is one outstanding feature in the Passaic strike," said J. O. Bentall, the next speaker, who has been in Passaic all since the strike started, and that is that the workers have been fed and their children have been fed. At the very beginning of the strike the bosses said that they would starve the workers back, but the working class and especially the organized workers told the bosses that this time they would find themselves mistaken. In all the history of the American labor movement there has never been a more generous response to the call for help than in this strike. I have asked hundreds of strikers, especially the women, as they have come for their relief cards or as they have come to get their renewed. If they are getting enuf and they always reply that they have all they need and that they hear of no one who is complaining."

Ray Bennett acted as chairman and she said that if the women take up the work of relief in other places as enthusiastically as the housewives of New York and Passaic have done there will be no hunger during strikes.

Praises Housewives. Roland Gibson of the American Civil Liberties Union told of the solidarity of the workers in Passaic, and complimented the housewives on their fine support for the children. "When the children are fed the strikers can hold out almost indefinitely," he said. Jack Stachel and Rebecca Grecht urged the working class housewives to get into the council and showed the need of this organization not only for relief in times of strike but to force better living conditions for all the working class families that are suffering much under the tyranny of capitalism.

Aid for the new kitchen in Passaic may be sent to Children's Kitchen, care of Relief Committee, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

The demonstration at Union Square shows how widespread is the interest in the splendid struggle the workers of Passaic are engaged in.

Concert for Relief. The Passaic strikers will benefit by an unusually fine May Day entertainment which will take place at Carnegie Hall, Saturday, May 1st, at 2:30. The New Symphony Orchestra of New York, an organization of seventy-five men, will make its first appearance, conducted by Dr. Sigfrid Praeger, well known in Europe and South America as a conductor and pianist of skill. Max Bloch, Metropolitan Opera House tenor, Dorothy Adrian, soprano, and Elsie Kirchessner, pianist, will be the soloists. The program includes numbers by Liszt, Tchaikowsky, Wagner, Catalani, Gounod, Paganini, Bolto, and Wolf-Perrari.

Besides the musical program, Norman Thomas, who was arrested and spent the night in jail in Passaic, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has been active in the Passaic strike since the beginning will speak. Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian chamber of labor, will be welcomed back to the city after a long absence, and will act as chairman.

The affair will be held under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief and the Italian Chamber of Labor. Tickets from 75c to \$2.50 may be bought at the Rand School, 11 Nuovo Mondo, Italian Chamber of Labor, Civic Club, or Carnegie Hall. The entire proceeds of the affair will be donated to the Passaic strikers.

SECTION FIVE, CHICAGO—ATTENTION!

The monthly Section membership meeting of Section Five is to take place Friday, April 30th at 8 p. m. sharp, in the Belden Hall, 2305 Lincoln Ave. (Corner of Lincoln and Belden Aves.)

The subject for this meeting is MAY DAY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE AMERICAN WORKERS.

Dinner Fails Epic

By BILL LLOYD,
(Federated Press)

Six little starved Passaic kids vainly pried at the White House lids, ambassadors of strikers who are trying hard to see things thru. The kids wanted Cal to see that wage cuts didn't bring them glee. They carried banners meant to show that low pay don't make milk to flow, and spite of what the bosses said, starvation wages won't buy bread. They even took a keen delight in showing Cal that in the night their mothers worked to make up pay their fathers lack who told by day.

Good Cal, who has a kid what's grown, wasn't anxious to be shown. An indignation hit him hard just as the strike kids reached his yard. Now if Boy Scouts had been his callers, kind Cal would greet with joyful hollers. Dear Cal will wear his gladdest rag, if what you ain't pay but bags. His clerk, he told the hungry bunch that Cal was sick from too much lunch, and if from lack of bread they ache, poor Cal did too, from too much cake.

KRIM ASSAILS PARTIALITY TO RICH SOLDIERS

Refuses to Release Wealthy Prisoner

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OUJDA, Morocco, April 28—Abd-El-Krim expresses his inability to reconcile "European democracy" with frantic efforts to effect the release of rich Spanish prisoners held by the Rifians while poor soldiers are entirely neglected. Relatives of a young Spanish aviator, member of one of Spain's richest families, captured by the Rifians two years ago, have been trying every means to get him released.

They have recently sent a message to Rifian headquarters offering \$200,000 in gold for the youth's freedom. Krim spurned the offer with the reply:

No Responsibilities. "You tell me that princesses of Spain and France solicit the release of my prisoner, Lieut. Cesar Herrais. Yet he is unmarried and a rich man's son without any family responsibilities of any kind."

What About Poor? "I am a little surprised that in this age of European democracy you ask me to free him instead of some poor Spanish soldier whose mother or wife needs his support and years for him just as this great lady of Spain years for her son."

Krim then formally announced that he refused to grant Lieut. Herrais' freedom.

Krim Holds Whip Hand in Peace Negotiations

OUJDA, Morocco, April 27—Spanish delegates here have received instructions from Madrid to endorse the French viewpoint and proceed at once with negotiations for peace with the Rifians. Spain has given up a number of her demands and peace looks hopeful.

PARIS, France, April 28—Abd-El-Krim holds the whip hand in the Rifian peace parley as the tribesmen will not act without his council on all questions. The French and Spanish diplomats have refused to discuss anything with him, yet he decides all questions. They offer him large sums of money to get out of the country, but he refuses all their offers.

His aim is said to be to establish a Rifian state. He does not take the threat of the French and Spanish seriously when they say that negotiations must end by May 1. France, especially, is anxious to end the war.

Aguinaldo Licks Boots of U. S. in Philippines

SAN MIGUEL, P. I., April 28—Emilio Aguinaldo of Spanish-American war fame declares that independence of the Philippines is premature so long as Senate President Manuel Quezon heads the government.

He is being advocated for president in case the United States should grant the independence of the Philippines. He is bitter against the Quezon party, which he says "even induced young people and students to forget their father's sacrifices on the field of battle."

Canadian Miners in Move for Solidarity

ALBERTA, Canada, April 28.—While the Canadian Labor Party was holding its convention recently a group of sixteen miners representing the warring factions of the miners got together and laid plans for an agreement for unity of the United Mine Workers, the Mine Workers Union and other groups. Dia Morgan, president of the M. W. U. and Bob Leavitt, representative of the U. M. W. of A. took an active part in the move for unity.

CHINESE MILL STRIKE STILL ON, SAYS SHIH

Visiting Educator Tells of Terror

By CARL HASSLER,
Federated Press.

The month of May will prove critical for the Japanese exploiters in Shanghai because it is the time when national Chinese feeling is systematically stirred up against the nation's principal enemy. A month-long series of national observances keeps the anti-Japanese sentiment at its maximum.

"The Shanghai strike of almost a year ago will be fanned to new heat by the May commemoration days," says Prof. Peter S. T. Shih of Soochow university, near Shanghai, who visited the Federated Press in Chicago and told of the labor situation in that important world port. "The international labor day comes May first, which the Chinese observe with great demonstrations in the industrial centers. It will be used particularly against the oppressive foreign employers, notably the Japanese, in whose mills in Shanghai the breaking point was reached that led to the strike of May 30, 1925."

Humiliation Day. "Then comes three exclusively anti-Japanese observances, called the days of national humiliation, May 4, 7 and 9. They recall to the national Chinese consciousness the degrading 21 demands imposed on China by Japan in 1915 when the western powers were embroiled in the world war."

Finally comes the first anniversary of the strike itself, which became an international event by the savagery of the repression, the justice of the strikers' demands and the occasion it gave for bringing to world notice the brutality and rapacity of the foreign administration of the so-called Shanghai International Settlement. British, Japanese and American forces co-operate to rule the city by marines, machine guns and men-of-war."

Police Terror. The strike started when the police of these powers fired 44 shots into an unarmed crowd that was protesting against the killing of a Chinese worker by a Japanese foreman in a Japanese mill. These killings of employees by straw bosses come up in the foreign courts and are usually decided in favor of the employer. Chinese shopkeepers, manufacturers and bankers joined with the students and workers in the protest strike which tied up a great part of foreign-owned business in Shanghai for months and is still making itself felt in some departments, according to Shih.

U. S. Marines. American marines were let loose on the crowds and bloody scenes followed. The municipal council, the city's ruling body, composed of six British, two Americans and one Japanese, finally gave \$40,000 to the Chinese chamber of commerce as indemnity to the families of strikers slain by the police and marines. The Chinese refused to accept foreign blood money and let it be known that they would take care of their own.

Now, almost a year later, Shih finds factory conditions somewhat better, but the international oppression which united the Chinese in the strike has not been lifted, despite much international palaver.

Conditions. "We want you to know the conditions in our mills," the Chinese strikers appealed to American labor a year ago. "The working hours average over 12 a day. The wage average is about \$5 a month American money. The lowest wage is 7½ cents a day. The highest is 50 cents a day. The equipment for sanitation in our factories is so poor that the death rate is correspondingly high. The workers in our mills are brutally treated."

"Under such conditions we naturally expect sympathy from the workers of other lands, especially from America. But now your country even unites against us with the other powers, sending your forces to suppress us."

This complaint is still justified by the anti-Chinese policy of President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg.

Pullman Workers Will Protest Alien Laws

The Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born of Pullman and So. Chicago will hold a mass protest demonstration on Sunday, May 9, 2 p. m., at Strumill's Hall, 158 E. 107th St. The meeting will be a demonstration against the registration and fingerprinting bills directed at alien workers now pending in congress.

There will be an interesting program with live speakers in English and other languages to tell the real meaning of these anti-labor measures that threaten to become laws to terrorize foreign-born workers in this country.

Explosion Kills Miner.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 28—Jesse Wilson, 40, miner, was killed in an explosion in the Bivine Mine at Providence, Ky., this morning, according to a report here today. Five other miners were entombed by the blast and may be dead, the report stated.

COPS AND GUARDS AT LODI MILL IN PASSAIC ZONE STRIKE FOR RAISE

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LODI, N. J., April 28—Cops and guards who are used by the bosses of the United Piece Dye Works to escort scabs and strikebreakers to and from the works morning and night went on strike today when a demand for \$2.50 increase was refused by the dye lords.

The pickets have been busy inculcating these guards with the notion that the wages paid now which is \$6 per day is not enuf, and these same pickets have put their heads together with the cops and guards to formulate demands for the increase.

When the bosses refused the increase the guards went on strike and joined the 4,000 dye workers who went out eight weeks ago and who are holding tight and getting stronger with every day.

As soon as they had declared the strike the guards mounted soap boxes at the gates and declared that they would be with the strikers' picket line Monday morning. This new defection is disturbing the bosses greatly as there is much unrest among the regular police, and there is great fear that they also will demand an increase. If such a demand should be denied there is about a hundred per cent likelihood that the police would strike and that the city would be without police protection. There is already talk about asking President Coolidge what to do as he had his first strike-breaking experience in a similar situation in Boston some years ago.

1896—The 8-hour day movement—1926.

WORKERS HONOR DEAD COMRADE OF KANSAS CITY

Pneumonia Takes Life of Paul Kochanof

By a Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Kans., April 28.—Comrade Paul Kochanof, active member of the Workers (Communist) Party, died of pneumonia Wednesday, April 21. The Russian fraction arranged the funeral and buried the comrade with the higher working-class honors. His grave will be marked by a stone with the emblem of the workers.

Flowers from his fellow shop workers and many friends were draped in red with the party emblem. A band led the long, slow procession up the Russian colony section, continually playing the Russian funeral march. Traffic on the main thoroughfare was stopped. Workers, shopkeepers and housewives poured out of the houses. His friends and Communist sympathizers turned out en masse. The band stepped aside at the edge of the colony and the long procession drove thru a downpour to the resting place of Comrade Kochanof.

Comrade M. Osdagey conducted the service, a masterly working-class ritual for one who dedicated his life to the cause of the working class.

Boys' Week May 1-8.

Three million American boys will participate in "Boys' Week," May 1 to 8. They will do all the stunts set for them by the guiding hand of capitalist propagandists who say that "unless boys are rightly handled they become our most obvious handicap."

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Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1926

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May Day Greetings

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE first of May is the day of review of all the forces of the world proletariat, a day of review of the greatest and most powerful army of labor which struggles for the reconstruction of the whole world upon a socialistic basis.

Only in one country, on this day, the proletariat will walk out into the streets with the consciousness of its victory. This country is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, where the proletariat nine years ago overthrew the bourgeoisie, took the power into its hands, and is building socialism.

In the entire capitalist world, the proletariat is bitterly struggling with its oppressors. But the brilliant and happy experience of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the revolutionary liberating movement in the Orient which is rising high during the recent period, the struggle of the Communists and of the most advanced strata of the proletariat for the unity of the world working class which is growing stronger, and, finally, the impotence of the bourgeoisie itself which is manifested in the fact that after the recent imperialist war, humanity is continuously facing the dangers of a new slaughter unprecedented in its dimensions—all this speaks for the fact that the hour of the decisive battle and victory of labor over capital is drawing near.

The American bourgeoisie, which suffocates from an abundance of gold, which aims to exert its domination over the entire world, is the most dangerous enemy of its own and of the world proletariat. With the assistance of the worthy heirs of Gompers it is utilizing its power and force for the exploitation, oppression and enslavement not only of its own proletariat, but of the toiling masses of Europe and other parts of the world. The tested weapons of the bourgeoisie are its attempts to produce a cleavage within the ranks of the proletariat, attempts to disunite the forces of the working class by means of terror and bribery of its weak, worthless and self-appointed leaders.

To the politics of the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must oppose its unflinching aspiration towards unity.

In America where the leaders, opportunists, are by means of deceit and trickery still influencing considerable strata of workers, in America which includes two-score nationalities, this problem of unification of all forces of the working class for the struggle with capitalism is very real.

Only the Communist Party, which is devoted to the very end to the interests of the workers, only this party now calls the oppressed masses of the world towards unity. Only this party solves correctly the national



YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO WIN.

A May Day Cartoon by Fred Ellis

question. Only the program, tactics and slogans of this party are in accord with the essential and actual interests of the working class.

On the day of the first of May, all conscious workers of America, without distinction of race and parties, must demonstrate their protests against imperialist wars, against the entire politics of robbery, oppression and deceit on the part of the bourgeoisie; they must demonstrate their will for unity, their readiness for struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for the better future of the working class and of the entire humanity.

G. ZINOVIEV,
Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Bulgarian Communist Party warmly greets the American workers and their political leader, the Workers (Communist) Party, who are struggling against capitalism, on the occasion of the great holiday of labor, the first of May.

The Bulgarian Party is deeply con-

vinced that the Workers (Communist) Party, having overcome its interior crisis and having rebuilt its unity, will be also in a position to overcome the tremendous external difficulties which spring from the specific conditions of America, and that it will develop into a mass party of the American proletariat, capable of fulfilling its historic mission.

The Bulgarian Communist Party states with joy that a considerable part of politically active Bulgarian workers who are in America are already unified within the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party, with their organ *Saznanie*, as their leader. The Bulgarian Communist Party has no doubts that in the near future other healthy Bulgarian elements who continue to remain in the ranks of the group of the Socialist-Labor Party around the paper *Rabotnichiska Prosveita* and who joined the Socialist-Labor Party at a time when the latter was not yet a counter-revolutionary party, will follow the same road. The Bulgarian workers in America will be loyal to the cause of Communism in the same manner as their brothers in Bulgaria are.

Long live the Revolutionary American Proletariat!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party!

Long live the Comintern!
G. Dimitrov.

FROM THE MINE WORKERS' UNION OF SOVIET RUSSIA TO UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA:

ON the day of International holiday of labor—the first of May, the central committee of the Mine Workers Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics sends, in the name of 350,000 mine workers of the U. S. S. R., its warmest brotherly greetings to the Mine Workers of America.

At present, when international capitalism has mobilized its forces and is advancing against the working class of all countries this holiday must serve as never before as a review of the proletarian forces. In all countries of the world, two conflicting classes stand face to face in a life or death struggle. The interests of each of these classes are sharply contrasting and there is no base for compromise. Those leaders who instead of real and open struggle are seeking agreement with capital, are betrayers of the cause of the working class. They are hidden enemies of the proletariat—agents of capital. Such leaders you must expose and throw aside as traitors for whom there is no place in the ranks of the proletariat.

The advance guard of the working class is the Communist Party under the leadership of which the Russian proletariat overthrew the capitalists

(Continued on page 2)

May Day Greetings from European Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

and the bourgeoisie, took power into its own hands and is building the Socialist economy.

The attack of capitalism which manifests itself in all countries of the world can best be repelled only thru brotherly solidarity of the working class of the entire world, and thru practical realization of the world trade union unity.

Under the slogan of the unity of the world trade union movement and irreconcilable struggle for the liberation of the toiling masses of the entire world, the proletariat will build its ranks on the day of the first of May.

Long live the unity of the Trade Unions of the entire world.

Long live the first of May, the holiday of labor!

Signed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Mine Workers of U. S. S. R., A. Gorbachev.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

ON the day of the first of May, the International holiday of the working class, in the name of the 926,000 Railwaymen of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics who are united into one trade union, we are sending our warmest brotherly greetings to the American working class.

On this day a loud call for the solidification of the workers' ranks, toward world trade union unity, will sound from one end of the globe to the other.

In greeting the proletariat of America, we are calling the workers to an untiring struggle for a better and brighter future—for socialism.

Long Live the First of May!

Long Live the working class of the entire world!

Long Live the world trade union unity!

With Communist Greetings:

(Signed by the responsible Secretary of Central Committee of the Railwaymen's Trade Union.) Amosov.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

IN the name of 700,000 organized workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics we send May Day greetings to the only fighting organ of the American workers published daily in the English language. We are following THE DAILY WORKER with interest, and as its constant readers and subscribers we express our complete solidarity with the line followed by that paper in the trade union question.

The DAILY WORKER calls the workers toward unity, toward the creation of strong industrial unions, toward the renunciation of class collaboration. This is just what the working class needs if it wishes to struggle successfully against capitalism.

The DAILY WORKER devotes much attention to the metal workers—this basic group of the American and world proletariat.

The DAILY WORKER aims to aid by all means possible, the workers of the automobile and steel industries who are not yet organized.

The DAILY WORKER is performing a great and useful task. Every conscious proletarian must read and support this paper.

Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER, and, thru THE DAILY WORKER, to all conscious fighters for the cause of the proletariat!

Long Live the unity of the world trade union movement!

Down with class collaboration!

Central Executive Committee of the Trade Union of the Metal Workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Central Committee of the Transport Workers (Local Transport) of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics greets you in the name of the 170,000 organized transport workers on this, the day of the international working class holiday, the First of May, and requests you to transmit our ardent proletarian greetings to all working men and working women of the United States of America.

The proletarian holiday of the First of May, which symbolizes the growing unity and power of the working class of all countries, was born in your far-away America.

We declare to the working men and working women of America that nowhere in the world the First of May holiday is celebrated as we celebrate it in the land of free labor.

We are firmly convinced that the time is not far distant when the First of May will be celebrated also in your country by the victorious working class of America.

Long live the working class of America.

Long live the world unity of the working class.

Long Live Communism.

(Signed)

Presidium of the Central Committee of the Transport Workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Woodworkers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on this, the First of May, the international proletarian holiday, send their heartfelt greetings to the American workers.

The first of May is a symbol of the international unification of the workers.

A symbol of undying struggle of the proletariat against the oppression of capitalism and for complete liberation. Let this day remind the American workers that only by closing their ranks and unity with the world proletariat will they attain final victory.

Let the American workers apply every effort toward the unification of workers in all nationalities, scattered over the wide continent of America. In the face of organized aggressive capitalism, their must be no racial, no national, no political differences to divide the American working class.

The Woodworkers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are calling their American fellow-craftsmen and the entire American working class toward solidarity and organization and unity. For only in these is to be found the power of the proletariat and the true bond of the triumph of socialism all over the world.

Long live the Solidarity of the World proletariat!

Long live the International Proletarian Holiday of the First of May!

The Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Woodworkers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

A. Sigaroff.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

ON the workers' international holiday, 700,000 organized Textile Workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic send thru the Daily Worker, which is the true defender of the interests of the workers of America, their brotherly greetings to their American fellow craftsmen and to the entire American working class.

On this the proletarian holiday, the origin of which is due to the American workers, the world proletariat reviews its forces and demonstrates its labor solidarity before its enemies.

We, the Soviet textile workers, address to the American workers our appeal to build their ranks side by side with the world proletariat.

Neither banks nor stock holding will lead the working class to freedom, but only a consistent and stubborn struggle against the class enemy. Not thru conciliation did the United States of America obtain its national liberation, but by means of struggle. Not by conciliatory phrases was the question of Negro slavery solved in America, but in a hard civil war.

There are no other possibilities for the proletariat except the road of struggle for the protection of its everyday interests, as well as for the final liberation of humanity from the yoke of capitalism.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class!

Long live the First of May, the holiday of the working class!

Signed: The President of the Central Committee, Union of Textile Workers of the U. S. S. R.,

A. Matveyev.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Building Trades workers of the Soviet land send to you their warmest, brotherly and militant greetings! They send these greetings to the only labor press in far-away America which holds firmly in its hands the banner of revolutionary class struggle—the banner which represents unity and the welding together of the American proletariat in the interests of this struggle, in the interests of the liberation of the workers of the entire world from the yoke of capitalism.

It was the consciousness of the American proletariat which created the idea of the international holiday, of solidarity of all toilers, the holiday of the first of May.

Only the pages of THE DAILY WORKER have correctly interpreted the significance of this holiday—the demonstration of proletarian forces; only THE DAILY WORKER has appealed on this day for the closing of ranks for the struggle against the bourgeoisie, for the destruction of capitalism; only THE DAILY WORKER—in your country in the English language—has appealed to the working class to sound the approaching inevitable destruction of capitalism at the hands of the uprising proletariat.

In greeting THE DAILY WORKER and its appeals for unity for consolidation, for revolutionary struggle, we are appealing at the same time to the proletarians—the building trades workers, and workers of other crafts in America, to strengthen the positions which are propagated by THE DAILY WORKER, thru one decisive action.

Long live the Revolutionary Labor Press!

Long live the Revolutionary Unity of the Working Class!

Signed: The President of the Central Committee of the Building Trades Workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—Bogdanov.

—Odilavdase, Secretary.

TO THE DAILY WORKER: THE Central Committee of the Food Workers' Union of the Union of Socialist Republics sends its warmest Communist greetings to the organ of the American Communist Party, THE DAILY WORKER.

On the First of May, the labor day of the toiling masses who are oppressed by capitalism on all of the five continents of the world, we greet the American workers and extend to them our brotherly hand across the ocean which divides us.

With you the First of May is the day of struggle and review of your forces; with us it is the celebration of victory. On this day we are again calling to the red banner of Communism the masses of those countries which are oppressed by capitalism.

We again feel the urge to unite under the idea of the united front of the toilers of the entire world.

Capitalism of America has pressed under its iron heel the rest of the world, and this results in heavy sacrifices by tens of millions of the toiling masses, thruout the world—the victims of unemployment, those who perish in prisons, the exiled, and those who are shot and who die upon the gibbets of the "cultured Europe," in civilized Europe as well as in the colonial countries oppressed by Europe.

Workers of America, close your ranks! All under the red banner of Communism. In this hard struggle we especially recognize the importance of the brotherly Communist press which conducts the work of Communist propaganda in the land of the capitalist class of America which is an enemy of Communism and therefore the ideas which THE DAILY WORKER sows among the masses are an assurance to us that the cause of struggle for a united front of the working masses thruout the world and struggle for Communism will grow and expand.

On the day of your and our holiday we are sending to you our Communist greetings in the name of the 380,000 members who are united in our trade unions.

Signed: President of the Central Committee of the Food Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R.—Krol.

—Noskov, Secretary of the Central Committee.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Central Committee of the Soviet and Commercial Employees' Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in the name of its one million members, sends to you, and thru your paper to all organized and unorganized employees of the state institutions, commercial enterprises, banks and co-operatives of the United States of America, its brotherly proletarian May Day greetings.

The Central Committee expresses its deep conviction that the holiday of the international proletariat—the First of May—will serve this year as a signal for closer unity of workers and employees of all countries in the struggle against world capitalism.

The first of May—the holiday of solidarity of the world proletariat.

Long live the United Front of struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie!

Long live the world trade union unity!

With brotherly greetings,

The Central Committee of the Trade Union of Soviet and Commercial Employees of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

THE Central Committee and the membership of the Printing Trades Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. send heartfelt greetings to THE DAILY WORKER on the occasion of May Day. We wish all success to the American workers' movement and to their paper.

The Presidium.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

IT was just forty-two years that May Day was first observed in America. May Day has now a new meaning to the world's proletariat. The Russian revolution of November, 1917, has changed the meaning of the day. For millions and tens of millions of workers and peasants May Day has become a great and most joyful festival day. May Day to the Russian workers and peasants is a holiday under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

May Day in other countries has come to have a new and revolutionary meaning. It has become a hope and determination to fight for the emancipation of the proletariat, because here in Russia May Day is a real celebration day of the victorious revolution; and all the workers and peasants of the world join the Russians in the May Day Celebration which will give them great impetus to fight for the proletarian revolution.

The DAILY WORKER has an important task to tell the workers of America of the new meaning of May Day in Soviet Russia, and to join the Russian workers and peasants to celebrate it and to form the great united front of the world proletariat against the exploiters and the robber capitalist imperialist powers of the world.

Down with capitalist imperialism!

Long live May Day of THE DAILY WORKER!

Long live American Social Revolution!

Long live Soviet Russia, the Comintern and the World Revolution!

Sen Katayama, Moscow, U. S. S. R.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:

A representative of 200,000 workers of Czechoslovakia, organized in the trade unions, adhering to the Red International of Labor Unions in Moscow and struggling in our own country for trade union unity, I greet the organized workers of America on the First of May. Our aim must be to achieve the unification of all trade union organizations of the whole world on the basis of the class struggle.

Long live the emancipation of the workers from bourgeois influence! Long live the unity of the trade unions adhering to Moscow, those adhering to Amsterdam and those of America! Long live the single, united world trade union international based upon sincere class struggle!

J. HAIS.

Prague, Czechoslovakia.

May Day to the Trade Unions

By J. W. Johnstone.

MAY DAY, the day of proletarian struggle, born in the great eight-hour strikes of 1886 and baptized in the life blood of the Chicago martyrs, Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fisher and Lingg, has become to the working class of the world their international Labor Day. On May 1st millions of workers throughout the world down tools, not in the usual holiday spirit, but in gigantic strikes of the working class for a higher standard of living and as a challenge to the system of exploitation of the many by the few.

With very few exceptions, the trade unions of this country do not yet recognize May 1st as International Labor Day. The left wing in these organizations is the vanguard that will eventually turn the unions away from their present official class-collaboration policy into organs of the class struggle and to the recognition of May Day as labor's day of struggle.

Organize the Unorganized.
On this day all progressives should consider the problems that confront the workers. They are many—a higher standard of living, the shorter work day, better working conditions,

national and international trade union unity, organize the unorganized, etc. By far the most important of these problems is to organize the unorganized. This should be apparent to all. One need only take a casual survey of the situation to discover that less than 11 per cent of the workers in America are organized. This is a dangerous situation, and organized labor will not be able to successfully combat another "open shop" drive unless it succeeds in drawing larger masses of workers into the unions.

It is true that the general standard of living of the workers in the United States is, comparatively speaking, higher than in any other capitalist country. However, the American labor movement is much weaker numerically than in the other countries. For the past two or three years this country has seen great productive activities which reduced the unemployed army below the strike-breaking point. In Europe, and especially in Great Britain, unemployment has been rampant and time and time again has reached an acute stage where almost every large strike assumed a revolutionary character. The British miners' strike, if it takes place May 1st,

will undoubtedly shake the British empire to its very foundation.

The Dawes Plan.
American imperialism, through the Dawes plan, has reduced the living standard of the European workers to almost a beggar's level, and the British miners' strike is also due, partly, at least, to the Dawes plan of reparations. This is sure to reflect itself in the reduction of the American workers' standard of living. To meet the situation we must develop a powerful fighting organization.

The weakness of our movement does not express itself in merely the small number of workers that are organized, but in the fact that the bulk of those organized are in light industries, such as building, printing, etc., while the most important basic industries are either completely unorganized or have little or no job control, such as steel, packing, metal mining, oil, marine, railroad, etc.

Class-Collaboration.
One main cause of this deplorable situation is the class-collaboration ideology that prevails throughout almost the entire labor movement. And although organization of the unorganized is the major problem at this mo-

ment, at the same time this traitorous class-collaboration ideology must be fought against, and the slogan of class-solidarity must be raised against that of class-collaboration.

Left Wing Action.
The present task of the left wing is to awaken into action all of the latent forces of labor, to stimulate the unions into launching campaigns to organize the unorganized, to present plans for these campaigns, to propagandize the unions for city-wide organization drives, with mass rank and file organizing committees, to demand from the international officials and the A. F. of L. that national industrial campaigns be immediately launched to the end that the millions of workers who have left the unions during the past few years shall return, and the huge mass of workers in the heavy industries be brought into the fold of organized labor.

This is a big and important undertaking. It is a huge and difficult task. It is the major problem now confronting the unions. And it is the left wing that must furnish the leadership in the struggle. Let our slogan be: **Organize the Unorganized!**
100% Union Industry!

International May Day and the Negro

By Dan Irwin.

FOR a long number of years May Day, among many peoples, has been a festival day. As far back as the 16th and 17th centuries May Day was a day set apart by many North European folk as being symbolic of approaching Spring.

Forty years ago, however, May Day acquired a new significance as a day of celebration. May Day, 1886, marked the beginning of the great working class strike for the right of the 8-hour day for workers.

This was the beginning of a long-drawn-out struggle by organized workers to secure for working-class peoples some semblance of decent consideration of themselves and their labor power. Before this period workers had little considered themselves and had been still less considered by other classes in the social order; they had gone along meekly, allowing parasitic individuals and classes to continually rob them of all they produced, except barely enough to exist on, that they might return to their work and labor again for their master. Following this

great strike of 1886 have come the memorable battles of Paterson, Ludlow, Colorado and the great steel strike of 1919, the conflict for right and liberty still rages. To Negro workers May Day, the international day for workers of all races, all nationalities, ought not to be a day of celebrations and festivities alone, but a day the significance of which should be deeply pondered by Negro working-class peoples throughout the country.

WHAT does May Day mean to the Negro workers? A little more than sixty years ago the status of the Negro in America was changed from that of a chattel slave to that of a wage slave; the long bloody night of chattel slavery thru which the Negro passed in this country had held him not only a helpless creature in chains, treated worse than a savage animal, considered with no more feeling by the owning class than a block of wood, a pig, or a bale of cotton; he was mercilessly driven to work under the burning sun, thru fever-ridden swamps and forest jungles, to be paid only with lashes on his back; but, also representing as he did, labor power in its

most enslaved and helpless condition, the black slave hung like a millstone around the necks of free white workers, or half-free white workers.

The abolishment of chattel slavery did not give freedom to the Negro; it simply placed him alongside of the half-free white workers as a wage slave, but this was a distinct advantage to both the Negro and the white workers, in that it cut the millstone of slave labor from around the white worker's neck, and it gave to the Negro the first real opportunity he had to fight for real freedom; to join hands with the white workers; to contend for the social dignification of the rights of labor; to insist on a fair apportionment of the production of labor; in fact, it was just one step along the road to freedom and a new day.

It was just a few years after the abolishment of chattel slavery among Negroes that the forward-looking white workers, who had commenced the pioneer work of labor organization, hurled a thunderbolt into the camp of pretending American democracy; they demanded the 8-hour day.

The year 1865 saw the unshaking of Negro chattel slaves, 1886 marked the period when workers becoming class-conscious struck a great blow for freedom.

MAY DAY commemorates this historic event. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five should not be forgotten by Negroes, but May Day should loom even higher over their horizon of social and economic outlook, because it represents not only a second emancipation movement in this country, an emancipation that will be a real emancipation for its power will work from the bottom upward and not from the top downward; because it represents a movement for the freedom of all workers, regardless of color, regardless of nationality, a movement in which the Negro workers have the opportunity to stand shoulder to shoulder with the workers of the world in an International United Front and fight a victorious battle for freedom. All hail to May Day, the International Labor Day of workers of all races, all nationalities, throughout the world!

"The Farmer Feeds Us All"

By J. E. Snyder.

THIS is planting time. By May Day most of the seed will have been sown in the earth. Nature has supplied much snow and rain for the season and in general the prospects are good for the harvest time. I note that the seed stores are well supplied, the machinery supply is even over done, transportation mediums are crisscrossing the nation in every direction, hard surface roads are making marketing by truck take the place of local freight trains, and farmers exchanges, institutions either privately or collectively owned, are very much in evidence everywhere; there is even some unity in evidence.

On the surface one would think that the farmer is faring well in the U. S. A. But from Washington, D. C., comes the statement that—"The farm situation becomes more critical and the farmers more rebellious." This in spite of the fact that the total investment in agriculture values is around \$65,000,000,000 as compared with \$44,000,000,000 invested in the manufacturing industries. Surely from such an investment returns should put the farming population, which is one-third of the 115,940,000 population of the nation, on easy street.

What's the matter then?

THE trouble begins with the farmer himself. His vision does not extend far enough to see that he is a co-partner with another very large body in industry, namely, the wage work-

ers. Again he does not see the farmers of other lands as another partner in production. While attending a farmer picnic last summer I noted that the most favorite song was "The Farmer Feeds Us All." There was not a word about the wage workers, the timber workers, the miners, the transportation workers, the educational and scientific workers, the distribution workers, the domestic workers, the professionals and others in many different fields of labor. The song was narrow and altho aimed at Wall Street, it included the wage workers among the exploiters of the farmer.

Instead of seeking an alliance with these same wage workers he swallows whole the propaganda of the parasites who exploit prison labor. He meets his foreign farm brother and sister by urging higher tariff walls and aiding in the exclusion and deportation.

Meanwhile he buys from the institutions where his fellow workers toil \$6,000,000,000 worth of the goods and service of other industries. He supplies "the raw materials upon which depend industries giving employment to nearly half of our industrial workers." The industrial board says "that the agricultural industry supplies about one-fifth of the total tonnage of freight carried by the railroads. Its products constitute nearly half of the total value of our exports. It pays in taxes one-fifth of the total cost of government in the United States. Our farms and farm property represent more than one-fifth of our total national tangible wealth and contrib-

ute about one-sixth of the total national income."

The market gates thru which he enters into the scheme of civilization meanwhile are controlled by toll agents of big business. From Kansas, for instance, the grain and live stock farmer passes thru not one toll gate but many. Kansas City, then Chicago, then New York each take toll from his product and again when it is a finished product, another toll is exacted of him as it comes back thru the toll gates of modern distribution and commerce.

His brother workers meanwhile enter another gate. Employment agencies, questionnaires as to his life record, his associations and habits and a measurement of muscle and speed ability, determine if he shall work in modern industry.

Neither of them watch the gates and they are just beginning to realize the necessity of even co-operating within their own ranks.

THE farmer must rewrite his song. Some one has said that if he can write the songs of a nation he will control it. This song helps to keep the farmer within his outworn "independent" ego. When he sings "The International" with all the workers and proclaims that all of labor shall feed no one but the mighty hosts of labor, then will he be putting out the right suggestion.

The farmer is beginning to look outside his own circle. He listens better than the wage workers of the western

states. The discussion of farm conditions during the past few years is aiding in bringing more of them into the farm unions. The Northwest farmers are making political and industrial unity strides. The Missouri Farm Association whose chief inspirer is William Hirth, now chairman of the corn belt farm committee, has 50,000 members. The Farmers' Union of Kansas has 25,000 members and Nebraska Farmers Union has 22,000 members. William Hirth has recently been branded a Bolshevik by congress for giving utterance to the following: "American agriculture is on the verge of collapse and threatens to upset conditions and industrial life throughout the country."

He further said, "If the bank failures in the farm states continue and if many more farmers loose their homes thru mortgage foreclosures there will be a migration into the cities of far more dangerous proportions to labor than foreign immigration. The farmers' patience is getting pretty thin. It is beyond me to explain why they haven't turned radicals. The future attitude of the farmer is worth more serious consideration than the average person can imagine."

I have heard the same from other farm leaders and now if they will make that "future attitude" constructive, to take in all of labor, programming with the advancing international co-operative and labor unity movement, we can see wherein the American farmer can gather the fruits of the seeds he sows and that spring into life on May Day.

The LIEUTENANT

By Kalle Rissanen

A PAIR of round arms encircled the man. After that she swore.

—I love you, Lieutenant! I have always loved soldiers because they are so gallant. Please, lieutenant, go to father and tell our secret.

The clock on the tower of a church struck eleven. It was a small mining town. The only restaurant was still open. Few street lamps were lighted. A mining derrick from a greater distance made a scraping noise.

—I am here for your daughter's hand, he said simply.

—Can you support her? asked the father, owner of a tiny grocery store, leader of The Kalevan Ritariit, (a Finnish secret society) and member of the town council.

—I have recommendations from General Mannerheim and many others. Even General Luedendorff recommends me.

—I mean—can you do something with your hands?

—Me? The lieutenant smiled. He had done "something" with his hands.

I fought in the civil war of Finland. I was commander in a political prison camp. I was in Karelia—in the war against the reds. It was a bloody business, sir.

—I mean. . . can you do something to feed your wife?

—Please look over these recommendations.

The older man glanced quickly over the papers, but was not assured.

—I have a hard time now. I can hardly get my own living. . . and it is harder for new families. . .

—I can make my own living, said the lieutenant.

The old man sat there. There was not a shadow of hope of increasing the sale of butter and bread to support this magnificent body. He heard an honest voice within him say, No, you cannot do that; you cannot feed the lieutenant, his wife and the future children.

—It is impossible, he said.

That night the girl eloped with the lieutenant. A justice of the peace married them.

And they went their own way—to a bigger town.

Their financial condition was not good, so they made their home in a cheap hotel. The lieutenant went out into the street—to study the situation.

First he met the vice-consul of Finland.

—I believe you are able to give me some kind of work, he said.

The consul moved about nervously.

—I have many recommendations, declared the lieutenant. Of course, I am a Knight of the White Rose, the highest honor. . .

They watched each other—these two courteous beasts. The vice-consul hawked.

—A fine time, said he. Even the best virtues are poorly paid. . . I am sure you are a distinguished fellow. . . if you please. . . I esteem you highly, for my part. Seems to me that you are an extraordinary person, well educated, noteworthy military career behind you. . . what a youth!

The vice-consul came nearer with outstretched arms as if to hug this "well educated, and extraordinary" stranger. The lieutenant who had no knowledge of men, thought that his future among the emigrants was secure.

—But I can not give you any kind of work, continued the consul—altho it makes my heart ache to think. . . that I can not repay all the services you have done our young republic in the far north.

The lieutenant's innermost soul boiled with anger. The "moral debtor" continued:

—Services done to the fatherland can not be paid sufficiently, but after centuries our children's children recall those who fought and suffered for the young republic. Mr. Lieutenant—the names of the Fatherland's heroes belong to the history.

The lieutenant felt that it was not so necessary to put his name in the future history of the "young republic." It was more important get some bread. Besides his most heroic fight had been carried on in Tammisaari—the notorious political prison camp of Finland.

—Mr. lieutenant—permit me to express my respect for the work you have done, continued the vice-consul. I hope that your great ability will be useful in this country, too.

He held out both his hands—as broad and

warm as roasted salmon. It was the sign that the lieutenant must leave.

—They send them here to trouble me, murmured the vice-consul as the lieutenant left.

The lieutenant continued his search—after he had pawned his watch for a few dollars.

He read the sign: "Finnish Clothing Store, Matt Huuska, Proprietor."

From the darkest corner came "Finnish Clothing Store, Matt Huuska," himself, who smiled his sweetest smile and asked, as a hundred times before:

—What will you have?

—What do I want? Bread, thought the lieutenant.

He told his troubles. He spread his medals and recommendations over the counter, envelope upon envelope, box after box. He told his story, his deportation from his fatherland. Matt Huuska, Proprietor, understood very well, nodded his head, understood perfectly. He examined the medals, even the letters, and ornaments engraved on them.

—I am delighted, he said. But I am not able to give any kind of work.

—But your business is very good, pointed out the lieutenant.

—Yes, but I would lose it if you were here.

—Why?

—Because—you see—you fought against the workers.

—Against red robbers, corrected the lieutenant.

—Oh yes, against robbers, but my customers. . . they have a tendency to defend. . . these robbers, hm.

—And you. . . you submit. . . so far!

Matt Huuska's eyes flashed:

—I am forced to submit.

The friendly guise was removed and he stared into the lieutenant's eyes, his brow darkened for a moment and his good-bye was as sweet as if he hoped to ask the lieutenant to hang himself.

Time flew.

The petty bourgeois stepped aside—hats off of course, recognizing his "god-damned good work" in the prison camps, adoring his medals, absent-mindedly looking at his recommendations, but firmly refusing to give him work. Doors were closed noisily when the white guest knocked. Or they pretended that they had never even met him. The "Young republic" far in Northern Europe had forgotten her gallant son.

It was the morning when the young wife had found out that her last cent was gone.

What a cruel fact!

A street repairing gang awakened in his mind a sympathetic feeling. It seemed to be very simple work—everybody can do it—even if he has not medals of honor or recommendations in his pocket. He swallowed hard, drew nearer the foreman and asked for work confusedly. The foreman looked him over carefully. But the lieutenant got his shovel.

The shovel is not an odd tool. No special experience is necessary to learn to use it. Instead of a sword he had the shovel in his hands. Quickly he remembered—how he had sent to heaven many who had shoveled for a living. And he realized that a shovel was a tool that could raise revolutionary ideas. . .

At breakfast time a tall, strong man came nearer to him and called him by a friendly nickname. It hurt his pride, but remembering his present situation, he was silent.

—Did you come from Finland recently? the man asked.

—Yes, answered the lieutenant quietly.

—With whom did you fight in the civil war?

—I fought against the robbers.

—Do you mean that you fought against capitalists?

—I mean that I fought against red robbers. I have some medals.

The lieutenant imagined that his answer would arouse a feeling of worship amongst the shovellers. But instead of honoring him, the gang stopped its work and walked towards the foreman. After a few seconds the foreman came to him, gave him his time check for two hours and ordered him to go away.

—We cannot keep you, growled he.

—Why not?

—Because we would lose the other fellows.

The lieutenant cashed his check. One dollar for two hours' work.

His wife was waiting.

—We will leave this place, he muttered.

—You must work, answered the young woman.

Work! He had done—two full hours with a shovel. Hunger had forced him to do so. He wanted to do any kind of work—even murder—because he realized life's cruel reality now. To shoot, to command, to march in a military parade with brushed whiskers, to honor the upper class, to torture political prisoners—that was his idea of life.

—We will leave this place, he whispered.

—Where? . . . somewhere . . . and to do so.

—Somewhere—a smaller town. . . and to do so.

—But we need money even for that! . . .

—I will sell my medals. . .

In the eyes of the woman gleamed pity, but she did not try to hinder him.

The same Jew, who owned his watch, ring, best suit, handbag, his revolver, and his wife's silverware, was deeply interested in the medal of the White Rose. Our freedom's highest emblem, thought the lieutenant. The medal was now under the magnifying glass, a pair of greedy eyes examined it as if to scent out if the blood that once moistened it—if that worker's blood could give any profit; probably he found out that the honor for which it was given was not more valued than the piece of copper he was examining. The Jew put his glass aside, looked at the medal further, and declared:

—Ten cents.

—Ten cents!

His life's greatest honor was priced at ten cents! A priceless medal. This Shylock was cutting his flesh. If this Jew were now in the prison camp, his life would be worth nothing. He left the pawnshop—with wounded pride.

Work! It is necessary to get a job. No shoveling. That will never do. He opened the door of a bank. He begged to speak with the president. They were introduced in a side room.

He spoke freely, but nervously. The banker understood.

—I am in great trouble, the lieutenant explained. His eyes moistened.

—I tried to sell my medals.

The banker was a member of the same class

—it was not necessary to hide anything.

—Your condition is very bad, said the banker, pityingly.

—Starvation. . .

—Does your congregation not help you?

—No!

The lieutenant noticed now how close a watch the banker kept. His brown eyes were observing deeply. There was in them something like the pawnbroker's eyes. The lieutenant felt himself to be under the magnifying glass as a few minutes ago his medals had been, except that now his whole existence was under investigation.

At last the banker asked:

—Do you know the anti-Semitic legislation of Finland?

—Yes!

It was a change of revenge on the pawnbroker Jew. He continued somewhat joyfully: —Yes, we keep them out of the country. We have no Jewish question.

—I am sorry, answered the banker. —I know this matter. I am a Jew myself. In your country I have only the right to sell old clothes. But our duty is to help you. You want work of me. I am sorry, but you declared a war against us and—yourselves.

He nodded, an elegant motion with the hands and then conversation was over.

The lieutenant was on the street again. He read: Samuelson, Jacobson, Siebert, Moses Manufacturing Company—there were Jews and their signs everywhere.

The wife was waiting on the street near the hotel.

—They put us out!

—Why?

—They do not like us.

—But why?

—Servants in the hotel told them that during the civil war in Finland you were. . .

The burden of life on his shoulders was now harder and harder. An invisible hand choked him. He thought that he saw himself being forced to the edge of a pit. They seemed to be forcing him to dig his own grave. Now, they are going to shoot him. But, alas! That soldier is a very poor marksman; he wounded the lieutenant, not killing him. But now he,

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RAYMOND, the Negro - By Bonchi Friedman

DAYBREAK.

New York's downtown streets were yawning after the short sleep they had taken. A northern late November wind began a sudden attack upon the dense fog which had been sitting comfortably the whole night on the East River.

Near an old brick house there stood a colored man—the only man on the block at that hour.

Should I ask the man his occupation? I hesitated and tried to judge by his clothes. The original color of his trousers seemed to be khaki, but it was obvious they had been in service for quite a long time. They had traces of chalk or flour, and oil, coal and paint. There were holes in the very same places where longshoremen stick in their hook when they have no overalls. His blue workshirt was unbuttoned. He wore no underwear. A large hat covered his tar-like, black curly hair and both hands were hidden in the pockets of the trousers. He appeared to be annoyed by the cold weather, and my presence, it seemed, made him feel worse. The man looked at me with his dark brown eyes.

"Do you care for a smoke?" I asked.

"No," he replied abruptly.

There was a sign swinging close by—"Seamen's Home."

"Are you a seaman?" I asked the Negro.

"No."

"What, then, are you waiting here for?"

"Do not know, got no where else to wait."

"Where were you yesterday?"

"Yesterday?" he frowned, then turned away as if to leave me with his laconic answer, which in reality was a question.

"Want coffee?"

The man hesitated, then—"Not a damn cent." He pulled his hands out of his pocket to show me that he spoke the truth.

He asked, "What are you—a mariner?"

"I am a longshoreman."

A sudden jerk of his body.

"The man is a scab or an organizer," I said to myself. But I decided to wait.

"Where is your hook?" I asked.

Silence.

"You came to work here, did you?"

"If I can get a job."

"Are you a strikebreaker?" This question I asked in such a way as not to reveal to him my interest in the strike and I tried to use soft language instead of the dock lingo to which I was pretty much used.

"Don't give a damn where I get work; nobody gives a damn for a Negro whether he has work or starves."

This last sentence he said with much bitterness and pain. In those few words he expressed the whole tragedy of his race. "Nobody gives a damn for a dirty nigger," he said sarcastically.

The smell of cheap bacon penetrated from the small kitchen into the front room of the filthy "Busy Lunch." My friend was cold and

the gallant lieutenant, with his revolver, gives himself the finishing shot. But—no; he is not dead! He lives in America, it seems—in the republic of the republics, in a rich country. He buttons his coat the wrong way. He climbs to the street lamp post—and the police come with a patrol automobile and take him away.

AFTER a few months the girl came home.

She was alone. Father was reading his paper as his daughter stepped in. The minister of the parish is there with him.

She was silent. They looked at each other. The minister hesitated.

"Where is the lieutenant, asked father at last.

—In a lunatic asylum.

Quiet in the room.

—Hammers medals of honor from pieces of tin and commands other lunatics.

Silence again.

—This is what is left of him.

She threw a collection of medals and recommendations to the floor.

—Come, dear friend, she murmured to the minister. Would you like to walk awhile in the park?

In the park a pair of round arms encircled the man. After that she swore:

—I loved you, pastor. I have always loved the clergymen because they are so gallant. Please, go to father and tell our secret.

hungry and his nostrils worked briskly to draw the smell of bacon. He was hungry, but he tried to hide it because I, his companion, was a white man, one of those who don't give a damn for a nigger.

AFTER the second cup of coffee and two ham sandwiches, he asked: "Do you go to church?"

"No, I am a Jew."

"Do you go to a Jewish church?"

I wanted to evade this question but he looked persistently.

"Jews have no churches," I answered reluctantly.

"But you, man, must believe in God. I am sure, if you could take a nigger to breakfast."

"How long are you in New York?"

"Five days."

"From the South?"

"From jail."

"What part of the world is it?"

"South Carolina."

"What did you do?"

"Nothing—don't you know a nigger is sent to jail not for doing things, but because he cannot do the things white men do?"

My newly acquired friend was a riddle to me. I knew, however, that he was different from what he pretended to be.

"But why were you sentenced, on what grounds?"

"That is just the thing—I don't exactly know why."

My Negro friend proved to be pretty keen. He noticed that I was puzzled and it amused him exceedingly. Why not? He had got a white man foolish or tolerant or kind enough to declare a colored man an equal of himself, so why not take the opportunity? As for myself, my egotism never liked to get a knock-out in an intellectual battle, but in this case I was glad to let my friend get the best of me, and I permitted him to shower his witty remarks upon me.

"Good for you, my new friend!" I said to myself. "Say anything you care to say about this so-called selected race."

"Have you more money for coffee?"

"Yes." I ordered coffee and bread.

"Lincoln did not want to free the slaves because he was against slavery."

"But tell me—just why were you in jail?"

"Because I was sent there."

"But for what crime?" I asked impatiently.

"Crime? A nigger does not have to commit a crime to be sent to jail. A white gentleman steals into your shack when nobody can see and says—'Listen, you niggers know damn well no white man in the South gives a damn for you even if you croak like a rotten dog on the street, and—'

"I know this without you telling me it," I said.

"But I don't care what people say," the man went on.

"What do you want?"

"You are a poor man and you're going to have a piece of pie for lunch for once in your life. Here is three dollars and leave the house till tomorrow."

"I shall take my sister Ruth and go," I said, knowing too well his motives.

"You dirty nigger" he cried and left the house.

"Next morning the judge said: 'Eighteen months' jail for insulting a young gentleman.'"

"Did you tell the judge that he wanted to buy your sister for three dollars?"

"A Negro explain himself? Before a judge? Ha, ha, ha!"

"What brought you to New York?"

"A scab agency."

As he said this his eyes were wide open to notice any change in my face. I found it almost impossible to control myself or to hide my astonishment. Of course, he aimed at something worse. He wanted to enrage me, but did not succeed. Of course, he succeeded in making me stumble over a question. I recalled when I had gone to a certain city where there was a big strike in which I was eager to participate, but not having a cent had engaged myself as a scab, and the agency of the company carried me with a group of my comrades fifteen hundred miles to the place where the strike was on. The same day we were beating up scabs. Now I was in doubt, and rightly so, as to whether my friend was really a scab or the kind of a "scab" I had been.

"Don't you think revenge is sweet?" he suddenly threw out.

"And you are out to avenge yourself on the dock strikers for the sin of the gentleman in the South?"

"Only one gentleman? My friend, I saw five thousand people, men and women, 'highly respectable'—those that always buy sisters and also brothers—there were children there too, and they danced around a fire on which two Negroes were roasted."

"Damnable ignorance," I murmured.

"Ignorance! That is the peculiar thing about you people, liberals and ultra-radicals, if you please. You have no objection to freeing us from slavery when the white-skinned northern needs our hands, but you wouldn't pick quarrels with the southerner for burning Negroes, and your ultimate goal does not permit you to reckon with such triflings!"

I decided to let him say anything he wanted, but there was so much suffering in his eyes. After every word he uttered, his lips drew tightly and his brown eyes snapped. But I knew that this was not all that my Negro friend, who now told me that his name was Raymond, had to say. He carried a secret. He had another aim in life and not only the one of stinging whites with his remarks. Here he wanted to reveal it to me.

It was getting late. The streets were already crowded with people and I reminded myself that it was time for me to go on picket duty around the dock. My companion observed, "Well, friend, now it is time for you to beat me up, because you are a striker and I am a—." He looked at me with ease and I knew it was not the truth. I decided to play in the open. Looking straight into his eyes, I shouted angrily: "To what local do you belong?"

"You are a fool," he said.

"Never mind," I interrupted, "don't play with me any longer."

Silence.

"Did you ever touch a Negro's flesh?" he asked.

"Why, I slept with a Negro on one bed when I was in prison, not because I had to, but because we liked each other."

"Feel my right hand."

"Where are the bones of your side?" I asked.

"All demolished when I conducted the strike of the dockers in P."

"And what are you doing here?"

"I arranged with the Negroes to quit work on the dock where you are on strike. Our white brothers will have quite a kick today when the colored workers will refuse to scab on their white brothers."

"Great! But I didn't succeed yet in getting the whites off the jobs."

"Nothing to worry about. We must get the colored men first. This will create more unity among the workers."

A thrilling whistle interrupted our conversation. I thought the fight between the strikers and scabs was renewed, but my friend Raymond exclaimed, "That is the signal for the Negro workers to quit the jobs in a demonstration—we have only two minutes. Let's hurry!"

WORKERS!

Write!

You Can!

Some of the best stories printed in the Saturday Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER are written by workers, either employed in the factories or only a short time out of the factory. The DAILY WORKER does not want the stuff that is written by the "successful" bourgeois writers; their point of view is poisonous. Altho practice and training bring skill, experience shows that the most vital stories that can be obtained today are often written by those shop workers who write simply about the events and struggles of their own working class life, without previous literary experience. Don't imitate the professional writers—we want to get away from the professional style which is dictated by bourgeois society. Write in your own way. Put your name and full address on the first page of your manuscript and send it to the Editor of the Saturday Magazine Section of The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MAY DAY GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER

We show our working class solidarity and greet our fighting Daily Worker and all workers on this day of our class.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Branch 719
Winthrop, Mass.

GREETINGS
of the
MOTHERS' LEAGUE
of Winthrop, Mass.

GREETINGS
from
SUB SECTION 5 D
New York
Shop Nucleus 13

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 5 E
Shop Nucleus 2
NEW YORK CITY

May Day Greetings
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L. BROWNDORFF
CHIROPRACTOR
1795 Clinton Ave. 53 W. 29th St.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
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Factory District
Nucleus 1

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 6 A
International Branch 1
NEW YORK CITY

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
MR. and MRS. SILVER
New York City

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 4 D.
Factory Nucleus 1
New York City

New York City

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MAY DAY GREETINGS
Sub
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NEW YORK CITY

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 11 A
International
Branch 3
New York City

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
SHOP NUCLEI
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Section 4
Sub 4 A
NEW YORK CITY

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 2 A
Factory Nucleus 1
NEW YORK CITY

GREETINGS
to the
DAILY WORKER
from
SUB SECTION 2 A
F. D. N. 1

MAY DAY GREETINGS
SUB SECTION 3 C
Factory District Nucleus 1
New York City

Psychology of Revolution

By D. Kvitko.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

The Rebel and the Soldier.

THOSE who follow reverently the footsteps of the "trail blazers" of social psychology and whose eyesight is not totally deflected from the too bright light shining forth from our seats of learning, are advised to compare the two attitudes of Dr. McDougal to the revolutionary mass and army, and plumb their depth, for he is an Oxford, Harvard, etc., sage. This is what he writes:

"We may sum up the psychological character of the unorganized or simple crowd by saying that it is excessively emotional, impulsive, violent, fickle, inconsistent, irresponsible and extreme in action, displaying only the coarser emotions and the less refined sentiments; extremely suggestible, careless in deliberation, hasty in judgment, incapable of any but the simpler and imperfect forms of reasoning; easily swayed and led, lacking in self-consciousness, devoid of self-respect and of sense of responsibility, and apt to be carried away by the consciousness of its own force, so that it tends to produce all the manifestations we have learnt to expect of any irresponsible and absolute power. Hence its behavior is like that of an unruly child or an untutored passionate savage in a strange situation, rather than like that of its average member; and in the worst cases it is like that of a wild beast, rather than like that of human beings. All these characteristics of the crowd were exemplified on a great scale in Paris at the time of the great Revolution. . . ." (Wm. McDougal, *The Group Mind*.)

And further about the army:

"The formal continuity of its existence enables the organization impressed upon it by external authority to acquire all the strength that custom alone can give; while its material continuity enables its organization to generate, in the individual soldiers, habits through which the inferior members are raised, as regards the moral qualities required for efficiency in the field, towards the level of the best. . . . It is important to note that, in the case of such an army as we are considering the private soldier in the ranks remains a FREE AGENT PERFORMING TRULY VOLITIONAL ACTIONS; that he in no sense becomes a mechanical agent or one acting through enforced or habitual obedience merely. He wills the common end; and, believing that the choice of means to that end is best effected by the appropriate part of the whole organization, he accepts the means chosen, makes of them his proximate end, and wills them." (The Group Mind. My emphasis.)

Many would suppose that these lines were written by some army scribe who regards every civilian as an inferior being, and that this wisdom is intended for barrack consumption. Few would suspect that an Oxford and Harvard professor could give out this bunk as psychology. Yet to discredit revolutionary activity and to boost militarism all means seem to be good. It is commonplace knowledge that when one joins the army he becomes a screw of a big machine; that a soldier may not speak his mind but must listen to command; that he must be all attention and obedience. It is commonplace knowledge that a soldier is just as much consulted about the army plans as an automaton is; that he is no more free to disobey the order of his superior, unless he rebels, than a marionette to dance its own way. But a rebel is no more soldier—he is a luckless prisoner. How can a soldier be a free agent and perform volitional actions, if the general staff, the army commander, the regiment officer down to the corporal predetermine his activities? Once his actions are predetermined they cannot be volitional.

In what way may it be said that the soldier wills the common end? What is the imperialist end to him? Can he voice his opinion about it? Does

he as soldier know more about the common end than an ordinary citizen? Is he free to choose one or the other plan of action? He may be ordered to break a strike in which his brother, friend, or comrade participate. The brutal job of strikebreaking may be loathsome to him; the shooting upon a kindred crowd may terrify him; the end—the mastery by the leisure class—he may despise, as the case may be with an intelligent soldier. Yet even such a person must resign his will or go to prison or be put to the wall for "treason." He must go on a punitive expedition today; to war tomorrow for purposes known to his superiors, but not to him.

Yet the patriotic sentiment of the army, according to Dr. McDougal, organizes itself around the idea of the country and the object of patriotic feelings, and this increases its moral force. The army lives, a collective mental life, and its conduct is superior to the simple impulse and fickleness of the mob. The collective will find its expression in the army. This crew spirit aids in developing the feeling of altruism, for the altruism of every soldier is strengthened through the group, while the selfish feelings recede into the background.

As every child is aware, the chief business of an army is to kill. Whence would it draw its love of mankind?

Mr. McDougal argues that: . . . while the actions of the simple crowd are merely impulsive or instinctive implying a degree of intelligence and of morality far inferior to that of the average individual of the crowd, the army's actions become truly volitional actions, expressive of a degree of intelligence and morality much higher than that of the average member of the group, i. e., the whole is raised above the level of its average member; and even, by reason of exaltation of emotion and organized co-operation in deliberation, above that of its highest members."

To prove that the intelligence of the "simple" crowd is inferior to that of the average individual of the crowd while the intelligence of the army "is much higher than that of the average member of the group" is no easy matter; that is the reason why it was given over to a Harvard (Cambridge, etc.) professor. But a Harvard, etc., professor can only convince a college freshman who learns about the behavior of revolutionary crowds from the books and lectures of such truthful ob-

The Power of the Workers



The Cartoonist, J. Gerbert, sees the Working Class as the Maker and Mover of all of the Machinery of Society.

servers as Mr. McDougal. In reality the revolutionary crowd, unlike an army, is formed voluntarily, and one may leave it at any time when the individual desires. What punishment awaits him but the pricks of conscience, if he does that? When the individual forgets about his own interests, "states his life, he is doing it only for his class or nation (whatever the case may be), but not directly for himself. Since he is not compelled to stay and jeopardize his life, his actions are not only free, but are truly altruistic and moral. The revolutionary crowd is courageous not for fear but for the ideal, because the outcome of the battle does not bring to the participants any immediate personal results. The impulse of danger is overcome by that of idealism. On the contrary, the soldier goes to battle under the military lash which is, indeed, concealed, but which is nevertheless always before his spiritual eyes. There, on the battlefield, he meets with the alternative: he either kills or is being killed. Being watched, he cannot flee the battle individually for the fear of being court-martialed. Like a trapped beast he becomes desperate. The impulse of self-preservation and accumulated bitterness drive him to cruelty. His reason becomes dulled by discipline and privation. The enemy is the man in a foreign uniform, who is supposedly the cause of all the troubles, his suffering included. The jungle morals reign supreme. Driven to action by the bayonet, yet he is accounted as the hero and is pinned a ribbon to his breast. How far it is from deliberation, altruism and morality!

While the revolutionary mass driven

to extremes by objective conditions, by a real enemy who tortured it slowly, seeks to combat the cause of its suffering. It does not pass before idle onlookers to be decorated; it gathers and disperses unknown, with many a true hero who dies silently for a cause, the triumph of which he will not live to see. The plans of the revolutionary mass are extemporaneous; its mind—concentrated on one thing—to win, to liberate himself from his oppressor. Devotion to his class, love for justice, prompt the multitude to the barricade. To the nameless revolutionary masses medals for bravery are not handed out, though they were not driven to the barricades by discipline.

This is what Taine has to say about the French revolutionary mass:

"The perpetrators of the September massacre of 14 deposited on the table of the committees the pocket-books and jewels they had found on their victims, and with which they could easily have been able to make away. The howling, swarming, ragged crowd which invaded the Tuilleries during the revolution of 1848 did not lay hands on any of the objects that excited its astonishment, and one of which would have meant bread for many days."

Taine was not too friendly to the "perpetrators of the September massacre," yet from his description is to be seen that even criminals were for a time infected by the high moral spirit which hovered over the revolutionists. Why did the "Reader in Mental Philosophy in the University of Oxford," Prof. McDougal, turn a blind eye to this page?

The Strikebreaker

By ADOLF WOLFF.

THE rat is not a turtle dove,
Nor is the snake a thing to love;
Hyenas that on corpses prey,
Are vile enough I dare to say.
But there's no beast in swamp or lair
That can in loathsomeness compare,
To those who earn their keep and grub,
By gladly swinging vicious club;
The workers' heads and strikes to break,
And who as judges, pleasure take—
To throw the workers into jail,
So that the hard fought strike may fail.

Calendar of May Day

MAY DAY, as the International Labor Day, is historically inseparable from the eight-hour movement which spread throughout the world at about the time of the American Civil War and reached its dramatic climax in the strike at the McCormick Harvesting Works at Chicago in 1886. In 1884, the International Workingmen's Association, now remembered as the "First International," which was founded that year under the leadership of Karl Marx, adopted a resolution declaring:

We consider the limitation of the working day to be a preliminary condition without which all other efforts for emancipation must meet with defeat. It is necessary in order to recuperate the bodily energy and health of the working class, that is of the great masses of every nation. It is no less necessary in order to restore to the workers the possibility of spiritual development, economic intercourse and social and political activity. We propose eight hours as the legal limitation of the working day.

(Translated from the German.)

Twenty years later, in 1884, a local organization of the Knights of Labor at Baltimore, Md., proposed that the first of May of the following year be selected as the time to enforce the demand for the eight-hour day; but this proposal was frowned upon by the national leadership of the organization because of the popular tradition of May Day as a time of disturbance, and Washington's birthday was chosen instead.

Then convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada in 1884 passed a motion (reaffirmed in the following year) supported by the promising young leader, Samuel Gompers, to fix the first of May, 1886, as the date for beginning a united stand for the eight-hour day throughout the United States and Canada. This decision of the organization which later became the American Federation of Labor, was the act which resulted in fixing the first of May in the calendar of the revolutionary working class. From that time on, May Day had the following history:

1886: Chicago strike on May 1; the police brutally attacked the workers; an attempt to ride down a peaceful meeting at Haymarket Square resulted in killing of four workers, and a bomb thrown by an unknown person killed seven policemen; then followed a reign of police terror and the hanging of the Chicago martyrs, the strike leaders, Lingg, Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer.

1888: In this year the American Federation of Labor convention decided to re-open the struggle for the eight-hour day on May first, 1890.

1889: The Second International, in its foundation congress at Paris, carried a motion as follows:

The congress decides: It is necessary to organize a great international demonstration at a certain time, and (the congress) therefore determines that at the same time in all countries and in all cities the workers should demand of the public powers the fixing of the working day at eight hours and the realization of all the other decisions of the International Congress at Paris.

In view of the fact that such a demonstration has already been decided upon for May first, 1890, by the American Federation of Labor at its convention held in December, 1888, in St. Louis, therefore this time is accepted as the day for the international demonstration.

The workers of the various nations must carry out the demonstration in such manner as the relations of their country demand.

1890: This year extensive demonstrations occurred on May Day in all of western Europe. At Budapest, Hungary, 50,000 workers participated. In Warsaw, Poland, 10,000 workers went on strike. There were many sacrifices. Great demonstrations occurred in the United States. In Spain the day was celebrated by a cessation of work. In Germany the May Day demonstrations were not carried out uniformly; many workers struck in Hamburg and were locked out for many months afterward. The English glass workers won the eight-hour day in that year. May Day was celebrated in some parts on the first Sunday in May; only after several years were May Day demonstrations held everywhere at the same time. The bourgeoisie in all capitalist countries fell into a great terror concerning the May Day demonstrations, and made preparations for armed struggle. In the United States the Carpenters succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day in many cities, while other building trades made wide gains.

1891: In Fourmies, France, the May Day demonstration of 1891 was attacked by police; and nine persons, including several boys and girls, were killed. In St. Petersburg, Russia, a May Day meeting was attended by 200 workers. Striking workers at Lodz, Poland, were dispersed with whips.

1892: May Day demonstration of 100,000 workers at Lodz was attacked by troops, many workers being killed.

1896: Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (later known as Lenin), in prison at St. Petersburg, Russia, wrote a May Day appeal which was signed by the "League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class" and circulated in the city, where the great strike of 40,000 spinners broke out.

1897: Jewish proclamations issued in Kiev, Ukraine.

1898: General proclamation for the first of May was issued by the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia, which had just been founded at Minsk.

1899: Big May Day demonstrations

in Barcelona, Spain, in support of an insurrection of peasants of Catalonia; a 24-hour strike.

1901: The famous May Day struggle of the Obuchov workers at St. Petersburg.

1902: May Day demonstration of workers at Batum, Russia, was met by a massacre; there were great demonstrations at Baku and Tiflis.

1905: During war between Russia and Japan, the Russian mensheviks appealed to workers not to stop work; but there was a general cessation of work and a great demonstration of workers occurred in Ivanov-Vosnesensk. May Day proclamations were distributed among Russian soldiers. On May 12 began a textile strike, for which many workers were shot.

1906: More than 120,000 workers demonstrated in Paris, France.

1907: May Day demonstrations attacked by police who killed many workers.

1909: In Buenos Aires, Argentine, a May Day demonstration led to bloody conflicts with police, followed by a general strike. In Moscow, Russia, every large factory was shut down, there were clashes and eleven were killed.

1910: In Russia on the eve of May Day there were 12,000 arrests; but large demonstrations were carried thru nevertheless.

1911: For the first time soldiers took part in the demonstrations in Russia. In Moscow there took place bloody conflicts with a counter-demonstration arranged by the merchants.

1913: In Belgrade the Serbian proletariat demonstrated against war. In Russia a total of 420,000 people demonstrated. In the May Day number of the Pravda it was shown that in the previous year 1,290,000 people had taken part in political strikes. In Paris and in a number of other capitals of western European countries demonstrations were held against the danger of war.

1914: In Russia there were several armed demonstrations. Great strikes everywhere.

1915: Appeal of the International Socialist Conference in Zimmerwald was issued for May Day. The executive committee of the German social-democratic party published the following statement for May 1: "The leading committees call upon the labor organizations not to allow a stoppage of work this year on May first in view of the very special circumstances." In Moscow 74 factories on strike with 19,000 workers.

1916: In Berlin, under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht, a demonstration took place involving more than 10,000 workers. Karl Liebknecht was arrested. In Russia four workers were condemned to death by court martial and executed for taking part in May Day demonstrations.

1917: In Russia May Day was celebrated in 1917, after the fall of the czar, as a general national holiday.

The Petrograd proletariat along with the Petrograd garrison demanded the removal of Milyukov and Guchkov because they proclaimed a continuation of the war to the end together with the allies. Soldiers demonstrated completely armed. Two days later there took place bloody conflicts between the proletarians, the junkers, and the students. In Germany there took place in all large cities big demonstrations in spite of the state of siege. In these demonstrations the youth above all participated.

1918: In Russia—Soviet Russia—the victorious workers' revolution was celebrated with monster demonstrations.

1919: On the First of May the bands organized by the social-democrat Hoffmann struck down the Soviet Republic of Bavaria. In Germany there were separate demonstrations of the Communists and of the social-democrats. In Paris, France, a May Day demonstration was attacked by mounted troops. From Moscow came the first May Day appeal by the Communist International. Enormous demonstrations throughout the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. In the United States big May Day demonstrations occurred at Cleveland and Boston. The Cleveland demonstration, organized by the leaders of the left wing of the socialist party, headed by C. E. Ruthenberg, was participated in by 40,000 workers, about 50 local trade unions of the American Federation of Labor carrying their union banners. Red flag carried at head of procession, also the U. S. flag as law required that all parades carry national emblem. A group of soldiers attacked the parade, attempting to seize the red flag, but were repulsed by workers' color guard; parade marched on with revolutionary music, but for six hours violent rioting continued. Ruthenberg and 100 others arrested. Two thousand heavily armed police were called out; army tanks and trucks patrolled the streets. Police shot to death a police provocator whom they mistook for a worker; another detective was killed. Also in Boston there was street fighting.

1920: May Day of this year found Soviet Russia in the midst of civil war. The day is celebrated there as a working day for the reconstruction of the industry of the Soviet Republic. In Paris and Lyons, France, great May Day demonstrations took place, in the attempt to suppress which several workers were killed.

1920 to 1926: The International Labor Day of May First gains each year in importance as a means of rallying the workers to the class struggle. As greater masses are drawn into the conscious struggle against capitalism, and as the social-democratic parties of the Second International are compelled repeatedly to act openly as a repressive agency of capitalism against the workers—May Day becomes more and more the affair of the Communist International—and the proletarian masses.

The Surprising Soviets

The following article appeared in the "Civic Club Bulletin" of New York City:

THE Russian information bureau, Washington, D. C., has issued a commercial handbook of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from which the following information is taken.

The union was formed July 6, 1923, and now consists of six republics. Each of the more than thirty nationalities has complete freedom to use its own language and every citizen is free to conform to any religion or sect or none. The ownership of all land and natural resources rests with the state in trust for all the people; otherwise private property is recognized in the civil code. The basis of representation in the Soviet Union is occupational rather than geographical.

The value of natural resources is said to exceed that of any other country, especially water power, coal, oil, metal and agriculture. Every citizen and foreigner has the right to the use

of land for cultivation, in the case of citizens in the form of perpetual lease provided the land is used. Over 90 per cent of the people live by agriculture. Before the war there were less than 500 tractors in the czarist empire; now there are 12,500 with 22,000 more to be added during this year.

In the autumn of 1921 industrial production stood at less than 15 per cent of the 1913 output. Now it has recovered to 92 per cent without the aid of a foreign loan. Any citizen may start an enterprise employing not over 20 workers or clerks. Private enterprises employing over 20 persons and not over 100 persons may be opened with the permission of the local authorities. For larger enterprises a special concession is necessary. The railroads, air lines, telegraph, telephone and radio transmitting stations are conducted by the government. Eighteen thousand workmen's clubs and reading rooms have been equipped with

radio receiving stations where concerts and lectures on scientific and agricultural subjects are features.

In March, 1924, the currency was stabilized and since then has been at par. (It is interesting to note that the New York Times still quotes in its foreign exchange columns only the pre-revolutionary depreciated ruble that is no longer in circulation.) The chervonetz (plural chervontsi) is worth \$5.146 and there are new treasury rubles and silver and copper coins, all worth their face value. There are 10,157 savings banks and several state banks. For two years the government has met its expenses. In the current budget the expenditures for social and cultural needs are more than double the pre-war figures, while the appropriations for army and navy are about half those of 1913.

Foreign trade is a government monopoly. The trade turnover between Russia and the United States for 1924-25 was nearly two and a half times that of 1913, being carried on mainly by six trading organizations with offices in New York. The various co-operative societies had 22,000,000

members in the spring of 1925. The membership in trade unions is about 7,000,000; the right to strike is maintained in state enterprises as well as private factories. There are twelve legal holidays for workers and two weeks' vacation with pay. The work day is eight hours, with pay for overtime. In 146 dangerous occupations the day is shortened. About 5,000,000 people have insurance against incapacity to work, and over 400,000 are receiving compensation under this category.

From 1921, to January, 1925, 1,286 applications for concessions were received and 66 were granted. Twenty-three more have since been granted. Less than 20 per cent of the army recruits are now illiterate, compared with 90 per cent before the war. The circulation of daily papers is nearly three times the circulation of 1913. Military service is obligatory for from two to four years during which time the men are educated.

Normal diplomatic relations have been established with twenty-three countries—all the major countries of the world, except the United States.